

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, PORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 6

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915.

ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY. MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
9th	India	8000	Morea	11000
16th	Saleetta	8000	Malala	12500
23rd	Arabis	8000	Malala	12500
30th	Kasari-Hind	11500	Malala	10000
6th Feb.	Saleetta	8000	Malala	10000
13th	Arabis	8000	Malala	10000
20th	Kasari-Hind	11500	Malala	10000
27th	Saleetta	8000	Malala	10000
6th March	Arabis	8000	Malala	10000
13th	Kasari-Hind	11500	Malala	10000
20th	Saleetta	8000	Malala	10000
27th	Arabis	8000	Malala	10000
3rd April	Kasari-Hind	11500	Malala	10000
10th	Saleetta	8000	Malala	10000
17th	Arabis	8000	Malala	10000
24th	Kasari-Hind	11500	Malala	10000
1st May	Saleetta	8000	Malala	10000

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO CLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROMM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru.	O. Sakamoto.	4700	21st Dec.	7th Jan. 15
Katsuma Maru.	S. Kato.	4648	29th Dec.	14th Jan. 15
Takata Maru.	J. Deans.	5712	16th Jan.	22nd Jan.
Nagasaki Maru.	K. Komura.	5148	23rd Jan.	29th Jan.
Yokohama Maru.	E. T.	5808	24th Jan.	30th Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

INSURANCE.

FIRE LIFE MARINE TRANSIT PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS FIDELITY GUARANTEE MOTOR CARS

GOOD PROSPECTS AND RATES

Apply to E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Insurance Agents.

"THE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,

Fort, BOMBAY

Phone: 2352 (Telegrams: "Baltic")

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES. (JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Lahore	6,947	20th Jan.	22nd March
City of Paris	9,250	30th March	12th April
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	1st May
City of Karachi	5,573		

FARES.	1st class 1st class	2nd class	2nd class
	Single.	Return.	Single.
Marseilles	Rs. 578	Rs. 891	Rs. 450
London	553	1,091	489
Liverpool	505	957	450
London via			
seas out from Liver			
pool.	—	999	—
			787

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice. Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc. Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstay of their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewards. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY".

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 20,00,000

Capital Paid up Rs. 10,00,000

Reserve Fund Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 11th Jan. 11 a.m., 12.

B. D. and C. M.

BARPETA, 3,200, Thursday, 14th Jan.

On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday.

14th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni,

Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire,

Mahomerah and Bureh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,306 tons, about 9th

January, calling at Mombasa, Zanzibar,

Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections

to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements,

Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may

be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

7th January, 1915.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers. Tonnage. Captain. Leave Bombay about.

S.S. "Mastella" 5,091 J. Thompson 9th Feb. 1915

S.S. "Olympia" 5,124 J. L. Henderson 24th Feb. 1915

S.S. "Hindia" 5,104 Wm. Kels 14th March 1915

S.S. "Hindia" 5,104 J. Kinnaird 25th March 1915

S.S. "Castalia" 5,358 11th April 1915

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 5 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE
Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road.

PIANOS—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNING and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST Apply RAJA & CO., 77 Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED immediately.—EFFICIENT TEACHER to teach English in Standards V & VI. Good knowledge of Latin highly desirable.—Apply to A. H. S., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4937

WANTED a WEAVING MASTER with thorough knowledge of calculations and cloth etc., for a local mill. Apply with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4945.

WANTED a GRADUATE for the NEW HIGH SCHOOL, Godhra; pay Rs. 60 to 75 according to qualification. Must be ready to join at once.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED—A TUTOR for a boy of 14 Standard. Salary Rs. 25 two hours or less in the evening. Preference will be given to an ex-St. Xavier's SCHOLAR. Address X.Y.Z. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3097

WANTED—STEWARDS for ORDNANCE CLUB KIRKES.
Present occupant who is leaving to rejoin the army has been receiving Rs. 100/- per mensem, free quarters and certain percentages on bar, sales. A security of Rs. 200/- will be required from the successful candidate. Apply—
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Ordnance Club, Kirkies.

4933

WANTED an ENGINEER to take charge of the Fresh Water Condensing Plant at Perim Island under the direction of a Chief Engineer stationed at Aden.

Applicants must be in possession of a 1st or 2nd class Bombay Boiler Act Certificate, able to carry out minor repairs in lathe or vice and to speak and write English clearly. The salary attached to the appointment is Rs. 145 per mensem, with free quarters and water allowance, also allowance (not exceeding half pay) for overtime.

The applicant will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 on appointment. The security to be either in cash, Government loan paper, Provincial Municipal debenture or Port Trust bonds.

Applications should be addressed to THE OFFICER, I/C, Supplies and Transport, Aden Brigade, Aden, giving full particulars of previous employment, together with copies of testimonials.

H. THACKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL,
In Charge Supplies and Transport,
Aden Brigade.

3039

WANTED a District Engineer for the Jalpaiguri District Board on a monthly salary of Rs. 600 for the period of one year only during the absence of the permanent District Engineer on leave from 1st April 1915 next, with first class travelling allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates must be qualified under the rules prescribed in the Government Notification No. 8334 L. S. G., dated the 20th December 1901, as amended by Notification No. 1761 L. S. G., dated the 12th December 1912.

Applications accompanied by the necessary certificates and testimonials should be submitted on or before the 31st January, 1915, in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board, Jalpaiguri, and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer" together with a suitable envelope, addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they could be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate will be expected to join on the 1st April 1915.

A. G. HALLIFAX,
Chairman District Board,
Jalpaiguri, 19th December, 1914.

3064

WANTED.

WANTED a thoroughly competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Short-hand and typewriting essential. Only those who have experience and able to take sole charge of the correspondence section and draft replies etc., need apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4940

WANTED a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER with experience of Diesel Engines to take charge of a new plant in a healthy seaport town. Apply stating age, experience (with copies of testimonials), nationality, and salary expected, (free quarters provided.) Apply to ELECTRIC, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4944

WANTED a P. E. or Intermediate with Persian for the A. V. School Anikswar. Pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. Apply to the undersigned.
MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Anikswar, 5th January, 1915.

A EUROPEAN SALVATION ARMY NURSE with European qualifications and experience has been appointed to the Bombay Headquarters and will accept engagements for general nursing.
For terms apply to
THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
The Salvation Army,
Byculla Bridge.

WANTED—First Assistant Mistress for Girls' Branch of the Lawrence Memorial School. Must be qualified to teach High School. European, interested in girls and church work preferred. Salary Rs. 125-5-150 with free board and quarters. Also temporary Carpenter Instructor for Boys' Branch owing to occupant having to rejoin Regiment. Sergeant with some knowledge of carpentry might act. Salary Rs. 90-2-100 with quarters.
Applications should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiris.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Black and tan Dachshund pup (female) age 6 months. Well bred. Particulars on application to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." What offers.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

TO BE LET.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS available with Board with private family at Colaba. Separate entrance. Terms Rs. 60 per month. Apply to Box No. 11 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4959

TO LET FURNISHED ROOM with balcony with English couple. Central position in Fort, all modern conveniences, and excellent table. Apply immediately to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

TO BE LET—A very good flat in Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. Electric lights and fans. Rent Rs. 115/-. Apply to—
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458.

TO BE LET—The ground floor of Alexandra House on Apollo Bunder. Electric lights and fans and mosaic flooring. Rent moderate. Apply to—
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458.

TO BE LET—From 1st February, extensive office premises on Esplanade Road, admirably suitable for a large mercantile or solicitors' firm. Electric lights and fans and sanitary arrangements. For rent and other particulars apply to—
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458.

TO BE LET—With immediate possession, two airy offices at the corner of Humm Street and Dalal Street. Rent Rs. 25/- each. Apply to—
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611,
House Telephone No. 458.

TO LET—FOR HINDOOS an airy, commodious well-ventilated three-storied Bungalow with garden, with or without furniture, situated at Walkeshwar, has telephone and extremely beautiful westerly breeze. Rent very moderate. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS,
17, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay.

4956

CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay—The only residential hotel reserved exclusively for Europeans.
A few single rooms are now available.
Terms from Rs. 150 per month.

SYDNEY K. THOMPSON,
Manager,
Telephone No. 2550.

416

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY the 25th January, 1915 for the supply of articles required for the feed of animals, etc., in the Victoria Gardens as mentioned below from the 1st of March 1915 to the 29th of February 1916.

- Supply of Milk fresh, pure, of the best quality unadulterated with water or any other substance.
- Supply of Bread, Horse, Bread, ordinary; Biscuits, Limji, and Biscuits Dog.
- Supply of beef and mutton etc.
- Supply of Miscellaneous bazar articles.

Forms of tenders, contracts, etc., can be obtained free of charge for each of the supplies above referred to from the Superintendent, Victoria Gardens, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Fifty in the case of (a) and (b) and Rupees One Hundred in the case of (c) and (d) and the successful tenderer in each case will have to deposit such further sum as with the original sum of Rupees Fifty and Rupees One Hundred respectively will make up the amount of the whole deposit equal to ten per cent. of the contract amount.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
C. D. MAHALEXMIVALA,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens,
6th January, 1915.

4964.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

The following revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway will be brought into force on and from Tuesday the 12th January, 1915.

ON SATURDAYS.

DOWN.	UP.
Neral .. Dep. 10-0	Matheran .. Arr. 13-45
Matheran .. Arr. 10-0	Neral .. Dep. 15-17

DOWN.	UP.
Neral .. Dep. 10-0	Matheran .. Arr. 13-45
Matheran .. Arr. 10-0	Neral .. Dep. 15-17

ON SUNDAYS.

DOWN.	UP.
Neral .. Dep. 10-0	Matheran .. Arr. 13-45
Matheran .. Arr. 10-0	Neral .. Dep. 15-17

ON MONDAYS.

DOWN.	UP.
Neral .. Dep. 10-0	Matheran .. Arr. 13-45
Matheran .. Arr. 10-0	Neral .. Dep. 15-17

FROM TUESDAY TO FRIDAY.

One Up and one Down train to same timings as on Sundays.

2. Books containing Coupon Tickets available between Bombay and Matheran can be obtained on application to the Booking Offices at Victoria Terminus.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE JOST FANS SUPPLYING AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

On MONDAY the 11th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Mr. Vithaldas Premji Parekh sell by public Auction at the Share Brokers Hall at Share Bazar Fort.

80 Fully paid up Shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co. Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 100 each being the balance of 110 shares previously advertised.

4 shares of the Jost Fans Supplying and Engineering Co. Ltd., of the face value of Rs. 50 each.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

On SUNDAY, the 10th day of January, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, in No. 18 Bungalow, on Agra Road, Ghat-Kopar, handsome household furniture, etc., comprising:—
Dining table, bentwood chairs, sideboards, wall mirrors, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, marble topped tables, teapots, table ornaments, pictures, iron bedsteads, 8X3½ feet marble slabs with counters, sweet toned cottage piano, harmonium, almirahs, cupboards, Austrian safe, Kitson garden lamps, cooking utensils, glass and crockery, etc., etc.
The property of the late Mr. A. Sturn.
The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE
THEATRE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT
GALA NIGHT
6-30 and 0 P. M.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF ARTISTES
AND PROGRAMME.

DIRECT FROM AMERICA
by special engagement and first appearance in Bombay of

Miss
GERTRUDE GEBEST
GERTRUDE GEBEST
A clever fascinating comedienne. Her singing is catchy and amusing.

By special public desire and for
4 NIGHTS ONLY 4
MISS ADDIE ENNARD
MISS ADDIE ENNARD

Comedienne & Dancer from the Bandmann Opera Co. in an entire change of N w Songs and Dances & will sing for the first time in Bombay

THE GREAT PATRIOTIC SONG
"For his King and Country"

This is Miss Addie Lennard's Farewell appearance in Bombay prior to her departure on the 11th for Australia.

Our Special Feature Drama
When the Past Returns
Wifely in a new role. Comies, Comedies, etc., and
Weekly War News

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ON SUNDAY 10TH JANUARY.
Return Visit of Bombay's ever-popular The Beautiful Singer

BELLE SPARKS

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 4-30
Every SUNDAY First Show
COMMENCES AT 7 P. M.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Tennyson's Dream of Fair Women.

Britannia and the Allies.

Under the distinguished patronage of—
His Excellency The Governor & Lady Willingdon.
Lady Peirse.

Major-General C. F. Goringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Monday, 11th January 1915. 9-45 P.M.
In aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and The Naval Fund of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War & Relief Fund.

PROGRAMME.
PART ONE.
1. Miss Joan Binning presents a Bouquet and a Programme.
2. OVERTURE... The passing show... Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers by kind permission of Colonel T.W. Bonner, V.D. and officers, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell.

3. A "I know a lady sweet and kind"
The awakening of a fan.
Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON and Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

TENNYSON'S DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN
HELEN OF TROY Mrs. Brooke.
IPHIGENIA Mrs. Lane.
FAIR ROSAMOND Mrs. Ainsworth.
MARGARET MORE Miss Parlow.
(Daughter of Sir Thomas More)
CLOTHPATRA Miss Woolcombe.
JEFFREY'S DAUGHTER Mrs. R. Graham.
JOAN OF ARC Miss Stringfellow.
QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND Mrs. Lawless.
(wife of Edward I.)
RECKINGTON Mrs. Binning and Mr. Medley.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC supplied by Dr. E. S. Faulkner and Mr. Hopkinson.

PART TWO.
1. Song—"Land of Hope and Glory".
Mrs. Binning.
2. **BRITANNIA, THE ALLIES, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO**
A. Britannia.
B. England, Scotland Ireland and Wales.
C. Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions beyond the Seas.
D. The British Empire.

E. Entrance of the Allies, Serbia & Montenegro
BRITANNIA Mrs. Brooke.
IRELAND Mrs. S. M. Edwards.
CANADA Miss Lattey.
NEW ZEALAND Mrs. Stevenson.
PACIFIC ISLANDS Miss Wright.
ENGLAND Mrs. Roberts.
WALES Mrs. Stileman.
AUSTRALIA Mrs. Lumsden.
SOUTH AFRICA Miss Petters Nicholson.
WEST INDIES Miss Wilson.
SCOTLAND Miss Street.
INDIA Mrs. Row, Miss Taj Dildash, Miss Pettit.

EGYPT Miss Woolcombe.
Boy Scouts will take part in the representation of the British Empire.

BEELIUM Mrs. B. C. Reade.
FRANCE Miss P. Street.
RUSSIA Mrs. T. Moore.
JAPAN Mrs. HARA.
SERBIA Miss Warden.
MONTENEGRO Miss Rimington.
"RULE BRITANNIA" Mr. Dodds and Chorus.

"TIPPERARY" Mr. James McGrath and Chorus.
GOD SAVE THE KING EMPEROR
Plan at ROSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th January, 1915.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

To-Night Grand Holiday Programme.
A Fine Treat for the New Year Holidays.

A SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF ORIENTAL LIFE
SAVED FROM THE HAREM

3,500 FEET OF THRILLS.
Packed full of sensational incidents that will make you just sit up with excitement.

SEE "OUR LADS IN BLUE,"
Attacking and Capturing a Fort after a
BRILLIANT HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT.

Important items of interest specially compiled for the AMERICA-INDIA.
OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.
See how Airships are employed as the eyes of the Army in modern warfare.

3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Size Show—Saturday & Sunday at 5-30.

SHORT STAY !!!

TO-NIGHT 9-30 S. T. EVERY NIGHT
Prof. CHATRE'S

NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

GILDER TANK, near GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

SELECT PROGRAMME
For the NEW YEAR'S WEEK.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 S. T.
D. K. CHATRE, Proprietor.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Tuesday, 12th January.

DANCING

AND

SKATING

From 9-30 to Midnight.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC

On Thursday, Jan. 7th

at 6-30 p. m.

Offertory for the

WA RELIEF FUND.

WA RELIEF FUND.

WA RELIEF FUND.

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CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP.

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP.

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5.	Amour	Newcastle Oct. 4
Jan. 6.	Alton	Bombay Dec. 27
Jan. 6.	Alton	Bombay Dec. 27
Jan. 6.	Alton	Bombay Dec. 27
Jan. 6.	Alton	Bombay Dec. 27

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6.	Alton	Bombay Dec. 27
Jan. 6.	Alton	Bombay Dec. 27
Jan. 6.	Alton	Bombay Dec. 27
Jan. 6.	Alton	Bombay Dec. 27
Jan. 6.	Alton	Bombay Dec. 27

The following vessels cleared port clear noon yesterday:

S. S. Kufse. The steamer Kufse, 3,888 tons, Captain R. Leslie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nairang. The steamer Nairang, 3,861 tons, Captain G. Grant, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

S. S. Beme. The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain T. Younger, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colombo Maru. The steamer Colombo Maru, 2,319 tons, Captain O. Sakamoto, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Varella. The steamer Varella, 1,931 tons, Captain G. Deane, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yelunga. The steamer Yelunga, 3,360 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, will sail to-day for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sofala. The steamer Sofala, 3,436 tons, Captain F. Alton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Burmah, which port she left on Dec. 29 in ballast.

S. S. Khandahar. The steamer Khandahar, 4,133 tons, Captain W. Kealey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, which port she left on Nov. 27 with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa. The steamer Lhasa, 499 tons, Captain H. T. Rouse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on January 4 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Oolubaria. The steamer Oolubaria, 3,436 tons, Captain J. P. Armour, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Newcastle, which port she left on Dec. 4 with a cargo of coal and horses.

S. S. Malta. The steamer Malta, 3,360 tons, Captain C. W. Pickton, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Moulmein, which port she left on Dec. 17 with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Egypt. The steamer Egypt, 3,436 tons, Captain F. Alton, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from the 24th ultimo passed Suez at 4 a.m. on Wednesday the 6th inst.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:

Steamer Malta for China etc.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, January 6th, 1915.

Chas. Macdonald. M. C. L. P. & Co. Ltd.

Jan. 6. Alton | Bombay Dec. 27 || Jan. 6. | Alton | Bombay Dec. 27 |
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and Co.; 400 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, H. Kayani; 200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Diwakar and Co.; 2,000 cwts. jute seed, 5,000 cwts. linseed, 1,000 cwts. groundnuts, K. Dewchani and Co.; 500 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandani and Co.; 500 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Porto di Savona (s) 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 161 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Saigon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Hakushika Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakushika Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakushika Maru (s) 1,500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Rickard Nordraak from Bangkok. Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—949 pieces squares, 3,789 pieces wagon boards, 61,237 pieces, 1,548 bundles scantlings.

S. S. Beme from Rangoon. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.—400,000 tinplate gallons, 1,000 cases kerosene oil, 3,969 drums 999 tin plate, 4,464 drums benzine, 44 cases tar substitute, 780 cases 1 case lubricating oil.

S. S. Bahrain from Jeddah. Agents The Arab Steamers—5 cases specie, 58 bags gum arabic, 7 bags gum coarse, 4 bags gum arabic, 8 bundles shishu, 10 bundles gunny bags.

S. S. Saigon Maru from Kobe. Agents N. Y. Kaisha—350 bags dry ginger, 1,500 bags betelnuts, 51 bags nutmegs, 7 bags cardamom seed, 155 bags sugar candy, 4,145 bags rice, 171 bags damar batu, 202 bags tapioca, 50 bags tapioca flour, 92 bags sago, 52 bags sago flour, 2,089 bundles rattans, 8,705 pieces planks, 298 cases 556 packages provisions, 869 packages lubricating oil, 250 cases cement, 1,250 cases castor, 3 cases oil, 25 packages galvanized, 100 cases copper sulphate, 200 packages beef, 50 packages 50 cases preserves, 90 cases refined camphor, 50 cases staranised, 20 cases silk yarn, 12 packages spun silk, 33 packages 8 cases cotton goods.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6 a.m. on January 6th, 1915 was 30.37 inches.

For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at sea level in the stream at 6 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

WATER.	LOW WATER.
Day.	Month.
Jan.	Jan.
1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20
21	22
23	24
25	26
27	28
29	30
31	31

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:

Jan. 6 (Wednesday) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 15m.

Jan. 7 (Thursday) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.

Jan. 8 (Friday) Sunrise 7h. 16m. Sunset 6h. 19m.

Jan. 9 (Saturday) Sunrise 7h. 18m. Sunset 6h. 21m.

Jan. 10 (Sunday) Sunrise 7h. 20m. Sunset 6h. 23m.

Jan. 11 (Monday) Sunrise 7h. 22m. Sunset 6h. 25m.

Jan. 12 (Tuesday) Sunrise 7h. 24m. Sunset 6h. 27m.

Phases of the Moon: First Quarter 1915 December 24th 11h. 50m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st 1915 5h. 40m. p.m. Last Quarter 1915 Jan. 8th 1915 5h. 40m. p.m. New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 1915 5h. 40m. p.m.

Nothing better in connoisseurship. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 6.

Dry weather has prevailed throughout the country, but conditions are again becoming slightly unsettled in the northwest.

Forecast:—No great change.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin, about three hundred miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at ten hours twenty-four minutes yesterday. Another shock of moderate intensity at its origin about two thousand miles away was recorded at five hours three minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 6th January 1915 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces—Skies are lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in defect in the upper Sind but drier elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in Central India West but in defect at Rajkot and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks—Weather has been dry in the reporting area in India. Conditions remain slightly unsettled in north-west India. Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on.

WEDNESDAY, the 6th of January 1915.

WEDNESDAY, the 6th of January 1915.									
STATIONS.		Temp. in Shade.	Humid- ity.	Rainfall.					
Number of hours.	Mean of hours.	M.	A.	1st date.	2nd date.	3rd date.	4th date.	5th date.	6th date.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

FINAL FORECASTS.

SESAMUM.

The final memorandum on the Sesamum crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season of 1914-15, has just been issued. It gives the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of Sesamum as under:—

	British Districts.	Native States.
Acres.		
Presidency	180,900	751,000
Sind	79,900	5,300
	260,800	756,300

This gives a total of 1,052,200 acres, or about 12 per cent. over last year's area, and 5.5 per cent. over the decennial average.

Except in the whole of Karnatak and parts of Sind where there is a diminution owing to deficiency of rain at sowing time, the area under this crop has increased owing to seasonable early rains especially in Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Ahmednagar and Poona Districts. In the Konkan the reported area is about the same as last year in Gujarat the heavy and incessant rain in July-August damaged the crop to some extent and necessitated re-sowing in places. The subsequent break improved its condition and the crop progressed fairly well. The early crop was harvested as usual in October-November. The late crop is not yet ready for harvest. In the Deccan also the crop suffered from excessive moisture in July-August but improved later on until harvest time when it was slightly damaged in places in North by November rains. The crop was harvested normally in October-November. In the Karnatak the crop progressed fairly. Harvesting was completed normally in October-November. In the Konkan the crop was damaged by heavy rains in parts of Ratnagiri District at the time of flowering and maturing. In Sind the crop progressed fairly well, but suffered later on in places from high winds.

THE OUTTURN.

In North Gujarat the outturn is expected to yield about 70 to 85 per cent. of the normal, and in South Gujarat from 80 to 90 per cent. of it. In Khandesh and Ahmednagar in the Deccan the crop is estimated to yield about 90 per cent. of the normal, and elsewhere the yield is expected to be 80 to 85 per cent. of it. In the Karnatak the yield is estimated to be about 55 to 65 per cent. of the normal. In North Konkan the crop is expected to be about 85 per cent. of the normal and in South Konkan about three-fourths of it. In Sind the outturn is generally low, the crop being estimated to yield about two-thirds of the normal in Sukkur, half of it in Larkhans, about two-fifths of it in Karachi and Nawabshah and one-third of it in Hyderabad and Ther and Parkar. In Upper Sind Frontier the yield is very low being estimated to be about 15 per cent. of the normal.

The total outturn comes to:—

	British Districts.	Native States.
Tons.		
Presidency	39,250	125,800
Sind	4,750	350
	44,000	126,150

This gives a total of 170,150 tons, or 70 per cent. over last year's outturn and 42 per cent. over the decennial average.

In addition to the above, the area which usually returns no regular statistics is estimated to contain about 3,400 acres under Sesamum which are expected to yield about 450 tons.

GROUNDNUTS.

The final memorandum on the Groundnut crop in the Bombay Presidency, including Native States, for the season 1914-15 shows the total area under this crop as under:—

	British Districts.	Native States.
Acres.		
Presidency	179,300	68,200
	247,500	

which is 4.4 per cent. below last year's area and 62 per cent. over decennial average.

There is a slight decrease in the Deccan mainly in Satara and in Belgaum due to deficient sowing rains.

In South Deccan (Satara) and in the Karnatak sowings were delayed owing to deficient early rains. Elsewhere the crop was sown normally. The heavy and continuous rains in July-August, retarded progress. The subsequent break however, was beneficial and enabled the crop to prosper fairly satisfactorily. The condition of the crop is fairly good, though the November rain is reported to have caused some damage in places to the crop ready for harvest. Harvesting commenced normally in November and still continues in places.

THE OUTTURN.

The crop is estimated to yield 95 per cent. of the normal in Khandesh, about 85 per cent. in Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara Districts, and elsewhere in the Deccan it is reported to be about two-thirds of the normal. In the Karnatak the crop is expected to yield about 80 per cent. of the normal in Belgaum and Kolhapur, and only about half the normal in other S. M. C. States.

The total outturn stands as under:—

	Tons.
British Districts	179,900
Native States	66,200
Total	246,100

This is 1.9 per cent. below last year's outturn but 53 per cent. over the average of preceding ten years.

Besides the above, the area which usually returns no regular statistics is estimated to contain about 550 acres under the crops which are expected to yield an outturn of about 480 tons.

DAR-ES-SALAAM.

THE GERMAN PORT WHICH HAS BEEN EFFECTIVELY BOMBARDED BY BRITISH WARSHIPS.



Cutting the railway to Lake Nyanza.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION METHODS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—It was indeed painful to hear of the almost wholesale slaughter of the Matriculation candidates in the last examination. Those only who are in touch with real school and college work can realise what an amount of misery and disheartening it brings to students. As a graduate of the Bombay University and as one connected with the Calcutta University, I have some claim to protest against the system of examination as it exists at present.

The teaching in the schools affiliated to the Calcutta University is not of so high an order as that in the schools affiliated to the Bombay University, in any of the subjects. Still the percentage of successes there, is comparatively very large, almost two and a half times of that of the results declared by the Bombay University this year. The reason lies not in the standard of examination being much higher here, than at Calcutta, but I believe it mainly rests on the system of appointing examiners, and their number, together with the necessary time allotted to them for their work.

In Calcutta the examiner is given about four hundred papers to be corrected in about twenty-five days. Out of these, about five days or so have to be allotted to provide for unforeseen accidents. Thus, so far as the marking of papers goes, it leaves an average of twenty papers per day. Work is very exhausting, if it is to be done carefully and with deep concentration. There we have to correct only seven questions in each paper, while here sometimes a paper contains ten questions, as in History not never less than eight. Now if the marks allotted to each question, are sub-divided to each part of the question, each paper, to do full justice to it, will take about twenty minutes or so. The difficulty increases when there is one uniform standard set at the examiners' meeting, held a day or two after the paper is set, as is done at Calcutta. There we have a Head-Examiner who presides over the meeting, in which answers to the questions are determined in detail, and a reasonable latitude is allowed to the examiners in marking, which, unfortunately, however is not the case in Bombay. The examiners are enjoined never to correct more than twenty-five papers a day. As a check on the work of



The Dar-es-Salaam Railway Station.



The German commandant and his staff on inspection car.



A Bird's Eye-View of Dar-es-Salaam and the whole German Hinterland.

WANTED-A KATHIAWAR MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The B. B. & C. I. Railway runs a train, which it has pompously styled the "Kathiwar Express," without conferring thereby any convenience, or advantage in speed or time to the people of that big province.

True, it runs the "Gujarat Mail" to carry the postal mail and passengers to Kathiwar, as far as its terminus at the Wadhwan Junction, but it reaches there at about 1 p.m., necessitating the detention of the other Kathiwar trains run in connection with the same, with the postal mail and passengers for the interior of that province. In consequence of this the trains do not reach any of its bigger towns in Kathiwar till late in the evening. As under the post-office rules no postal delivery of letters, parcels, etc., is made in any of these till the next morning when the return mails have already left, the people of these places are obliged to loose two days on account of the bad arrangement of these trains.

If the B. B. & C. I. Railway runs a "Kathiwar Mail" instead of the express, starting from Bombay at about 6-30 p.m., and reaching Wadhwan-terminus at about 10 a.m., the next morning, the other Kathiwar trains in connection with the same would carry the mail and the passengers to all the towns in the early afternoon, and postal deliveries can be made to the people the same evening. The returning "mail train" from Kathiwar should also start from Wadhwan at about 3-30 p.m., so as to reach Bombay early next morning. Such a mail train for Kathiwar, would further lessen the burden of passenger-traffic on the "Gujarat Mail," which very often is over-crowded from Rajputana and North Gujarat. I hope my suggestions will commend themselves to the Company.—Yours, etc.,

A KATHIAWARI.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

NOTABLE BOOKS ON INDIA.

MY INDIAN REMINISCENCES.—By Dr. Paul Deussen. Professor of the University of Kiel, translated by A. King. Dr. Deussen's account of his tour throughout India, his description of its principal cities, shrines, etc., afford much interesting reading. Price Rs. 14. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 12.

GLIMPSES OF THE ORIENT TO-DAY.—By Saint Nihal Singh. In this book, Mr. Singh describes the transition that has taken place in Asia, during the last few decades, traces the causes of the awakening and offers a prophecy as to its ultimate effect. Price Rs. 1. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 12.

ESSAYS IN NATIONAL IDEALISM.—By Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, D. Sc. Popular Edition with 6 illustrations Rs. 1. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 12.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.—A Symposium by Representative Indians and Anglo-Indians. An excellent and authoritative collection of official and non-official views. Rs. 1. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 12.

MORLEY'S INDIAN SPEECHES.—With an Appreciation of Lord Morley, and a Portrait Crown 8vo., 240 Pages. Rs. 1. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 12.

DADABHAI NAOROJI'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.—With a portrait Rs. 1. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 12.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.—An account of its origin and growth. Full text of all the Presidential Addresses. Reprint of all the Congress Resolutions. Extracts from all the Welcome Addresses. Portraits of the Congress Presidents. Over 1,200 pages Crown 8vo. Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," Rs. 2-6.

INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—By Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha. As. 4.

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.—By Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha. Price As. 4.

INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE.—By Mr. D. P. Wacha. As. 4.

The annual subscription to the "Indian Review" is Rs. 5 (Five) only per annum, including postage. Subscription can commence from any month. If you have not already seen the Review send postage stamps for As. 4 for a free specimen copy to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras.

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the examiners the head examiner has to re-examine 5 per cent. of the marked papers and if he finds an examiner deviating largely from the standard set at the joint meeting of the examiners, he sends the whole batch of papers (100 papers in each) back to be re-examined by that examiner.

Each examiner, as he finishes his first batch, of 100 papers, or less, but never more, as is determined, at the examiners' meeting, sends his batch to the Head-Examiner of once. The latter re-examines 5 per cent. of these and has the authority under the rules to send his instructions, if necessary, or the whole batch of papers back to be re-marked, as would be proper under the circumstances, so as to preserve one uniform standard of examination. Such rules, as these, require an increase in the number of examiners, and the increase in number decreases the income of each examiner.

But, there in Calcutta—the remuneration is not the chief thing to which the University looks, but it looks to the work which ought to be done with proper care and attention. This reform, instead of reducing the number of applicants for examinership as it was at first feared, increased it with the result that the work is now done more thoroughly and on a uniform basis.

The University Matriculation results here, in the year 1913, show that out of 4813 candidates 2,792 passed. Allowing some students as plucked in subjects other than English, we can safely take that about 3,200 might have passed in English. And it is these papers that History, Mathematics and other examiners had to correct.

It is apparent that when such a heavy task as correcting about 53 papers per day is put on a Mathematics examiner and about 30 papers a day on an English and History examiner (each paper containing ten questions), with one month to work at that pressure i.e. of about 10 hours a day for one month continuously for each examiner in English and of about 12 hours and 17 hours per day for each examiner in History and Mathematics respectively, justice to the students could never be expected.

Whether the examiners can afford to stand this strain or not, I leave it to the public to judge. At present they have to hurry on with the work, else the Registrar would be hard on them, if the work is not finished in the given time. If I were one of them, I would rather resign the examinership or ask for more help. But that would be curtailing, one's own income, though I would not mind it.

To ensure a uniform standard of examination, by each examiner, and to ensure justice to the examinees, I would suggest that the rules for conducting examinations be reformed on the following lines, so as to make them uniform with those obtaining at the Calcutta University:

(1) By appointing a larger number of examiners in each subject;

(2) by lightening the work of the examiners by giving them less work;

(3) by appointing a Head-Examiner to check the work done by the examiners in each subject;

(4) by giving authority to the Head-Examiner, who will re-examine 5 per cent. of the marked papers, to compel that examiner, who deviates from the uniform standard, set at the joint meeting of the examiners, to re-examine and re-mark the papers;

(5) by compelling examiners to send up each batch of 100 papers to the Head-Examiner, as soon as finished, the Head-Examiner to look over 5 per cent. of these.

(6) by enjoining the examiners, never to correct more than 25 papers per day; and

(7) by giving the examiners as much time to correct the papers as would provide five days per month, for accidents, correcting at the rate of 25 papers a day.—Yours, etc.

A PROFESSOR.

The Government of Bengal, gives the following information about the Bengali Eton. The establishment of a residential secondary school for Indian boys on the lines of an English public school was decided on during the year under report as a result of the representations made on the subject by many prominent Indians.

The school will be housed temporarily for five years in Hastings House which has been lent for the purpose by the Government of India. The necessary structural alterations and additions are now complete and it is hoped to open the school with a small number of pupils at a very early date.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

H. E. Lady Willington's Purdah Party at Government House, 5 p.m.
 Bombay Hunt, Rifle Butts.
 Bombay High Court opens after Christmas recess.
 Bombay Municipal Corporation January Meeting 3-30 p.m. (B. T.) Adjourned December Meeting 4 p.m. (B. T.).
 SATURDAY, Jan. 9.
 Bombay Race, 5th Extra Meeting, first race starts at 2-30 p.m.
 P. and O. Co's s.s. Arabia with English Mails due, 8 a.m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Opening Ceremony of New Building, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m.
 Tableaux Vivants in aid of Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and Naval War Relief Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 8-45 p.m.
 TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.
 Entertainment in honour of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Ghandi, Mount Petit, Poddar Road, 5-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).
 Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 8-30 p.m.
 America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
 Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
 Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
 Chhatre's Circus, Glider Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
 Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 8-30 p.m.
 Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
 Palladium, Kaldadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.
 Jan. 7.
 Motor Reserve parade Thursday at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
 5. Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "A" Coy. from this date:
 Promotion.—No. 6749 Lt. Cpl. P. W. Dickinson to be Company Sergeant Major. Appointments.—No. 4558 Corp. B. Gordon is appointed Lce Sergeant.
 No. 7389 Vol. W. H. Stafford, No. 6499 Vol. E. Bamford, No. 7125 Vol. H. E. Davies are appointed Lce Corporals.
 (Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt., Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonney, V. D., and Officers of the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music at the Gymkhana, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.
 March—"Muscorie".....L. L. Hoyle.
 Overture—"Fort and Peasant".....L. L. Hoyle.
 Valse—"Colonel".....S. De Yrader.
 Selection—"The Gondoliers".....Sullivan.
 Morecan—"Babellage".....Gillett.
 Potpourri—"Melodious Memories".....Finck.
 Two Step—"Held Wakes".....Morressey.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. H. P. Lane and Officers of the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play this evening the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).
 March—"Queen of the West".....W. Kandy.
 Fantasia—"The Goldbeaters' Soiree".....H. Kling.
 Selection—"Miss Hook of Holland".....Paul.
 Valse—"Love and Laughter".....Oscar Straus.
 Serenade—"La Paloma".....S. De Yrader.
 Selection—"The Mikado".....Sullivan.
 Valse—"Little Grey Home in the West".....Hermann Lohr.
 Two Step—"The Wedding Glade".....Louis A. Birch.

FATIMABEI ROYAL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of December 1914 the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 10,458, of whom 4,262 were males, 3,700 females and 2,496 children. The average daily attendance was 337.

BANK OF BARODA.

The Net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Limited, subject to audit, for the year ended 31st December 1914, including the sum of Rs. 4,731 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 2,23,339.

BAI AISHEBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.
 The total number of patients treated during the last month, December 1914, was 3,388. Out of these 1,328 were males, 1,455 females and 575 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 109.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

Under the auspices of the Instituto Luso-Indiano and in its Hall, J. B. Pereira will deliver a lecture in Portuguese on "Os Portuguezes na Asia" on Sunday, the 17th January 1915 at 6-30 p.m. His Excellency the Consul General for Portugal will preside.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Tuesday was 56, as compared with 84 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 67 of 1912. No cases of plague or cholera were reported during the day, but two attacks of small-pox were registered. The total number of rats caught on Tuesday was 2194, out of which 2 were found to be plague infected. These latter had been caught in Dhoobi Talao and Kumbharwada.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

The fortnightly meeting was held on Sunday last at Mahim. Two Handicap Sweeps were shot as usual, A. Leeson and A. W. Noble coming first and second in each.
 The Tyro's Cup followed. A. W. Noble with 6 kills and 3 Handicap obtaining the holdership of the Cup. A. L. Clapham with one point less being second.
 Entries were then taken for a competition at unknown traps and angles, D. W. Johnstone with 6 kills and 2 Handicap being the winner.
 A Spoon Shoot came next. A. L. Clapham with a total of 6 kills, inclusive of handicap, and A. Leeson with 8 kills tying. On shooting off the tie the former won the spoon, and the latter took the sweep as second prize.
 A Double Rise Competition was won by A. W. Noble, and in the "Miss and Out" Handicap by distance, Sweeps, A. Leeson and D. W. Johnstone were seen to advantage.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting third Presidency Magistrate, M. B. Khidkar appeared in answer to a charge of cheating preferred against him by Fakir Mahomed Shaik Amir. Mr. A. R. Godkari appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Indrajit, barrister, defended the accused.
 The case for the prosecution was that the accused was in the employ of the complainant. The latter had filed a suit in the Thana Court, and the papers in the case were lying in his drawer. The accused saw the papers and told the complainant that it was a fit case for appeal, and that he would entrust the matter to a pleader. On this pretence he took from the complainant advances from time to time, amounting to Rs. 300, and thus cheated the complainant. He did no work and supplied false accounts to the complainant. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sorabji charged Narayan Bhaur with attempting to commit theft. On the 31st December last the accused put his hand into the pocket of Mr. W. W. Proctor, general manager of Messrs. Marks and Company, while the latter was engaged at the luggage office of the Victoria Terminus before proceeding to Poona.
 Mr. Proctor caught him and handed him over to the police. The accused denied the charge, saying he accidentally happened to brush past the complainant. The Magistrate convicted him and as he had been three times previously convicted, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

COMPOUNDER'S BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy-Inspector Doran charged Gabriel Fernandez, a compounder with breach of trust as a servant in respect of cash, wines, spirits and provisions, collectively valued at Rs. 61, belonging to Messrs. Phillips and Co. The accused was placed in charge of the Company's branch establishment at Cumballa Hill on the 31st ultimo, but was subsequently dismissed as he failed to account for the stock in his charge. It was ascertained that he had misappropriated the same. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75, in default, six weeks' further imprisonment with hard labour. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 61 was ordered to be paid to the firm as compensation.

BELGIUM RED CROSS FUND.

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 104,001-14; Messrs. Richardson and Co., Rs. 600; Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, Rs. 10; Rev. Sister S. M. Militia, per Bank of Bengal, Lahore, Rs. 82-6; The Sister-in-Charge of the Cathedral Girls' High School, Bombay, being collection by the Babes of the School, Rs. 26; Mr. S. V. Fitzgerald, I.C.S., Amraoti Camp, Barar, Rs. 350; "Roulette" Rs. 20; Mr. K. L. Mehta, Rs. 5; A widow through Mrs. G. M. Becker, Ambala, Rs. 5; Bai Bhikaji L. Palum, kote, in loving memory of her dear brother, Mr. Sorab L. Palum, Rs. 5; H. B. per recent favourite and another for the first time in Bombay, appear on the bill. Miss Gertrude Gebest, who hails from America, has already established a name for herself both in America, Australia and South Africa being connected with Harry Rickard's Tivoli Theatres Circuit, which in itself is a guarantee of merit. Miss Gebest comes with the reputation of possessing a charming voice and with great versatility in telling

WAR RELIEF FUND CONCERT.

An organ and vocal recital, arranged by Mr. F. R. Rushforth, in aid of the War Relief Fund, will take place at the United Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, this evening at 6-30. An attractive programme of organ and vocal solos will be given by Miss McFattie, Mr. N. K. Medley, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. L. E. Stedman and Mr. F. V. Rushforth.

CONGRESS DELEGATES WELCOMED AT SATARA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
 SATARA, Jan. 6.
 A number of citizens of Satara assembled on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Karandikar, to welcome the Congress delegates Messrs. Altkar, of Karad, and Soman of Satara. Rao Bahadur Pathak welcomed the delegates in a short speech. Mr. Soman in the course of his narration of the account of the Congress proceedings at Madras referred to the efforts of Mrs. Besant and Mr. Altkar to bring about a reconciliation between the two parties. Mr. Joshi paid a warm tribute to the untiring efforts of Mr. Altkar in the cause of the rapprochement. The President in closing the proceedings advised those present not to sit with folded hand but try their best to further the national cause.

ARREST OF POLITICAL SUSPECTS.

AN ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE DETAINED IN JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
 CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.
 Debabrata Mukerji, a respectable connected youth, was arrested a few days ago by the Bombay police on his arrival from Europe in connection with some political offence. He was brought down to Calcutta and is detained in the Alipore Jail. Eight other political suspects were arrested by the Dacca police and will be prosecuted under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

BURMESE FRONTIER RAID.

REPORTED ATTACK BY SANA KACHINA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
 RANGOON, Jan. 6.
 On a report received to-day regarding an attack by Sana Kachina, half a dozen men of the Kamaung outpost, troops from Myitkina, Mogoung, Shwebo and Mandalay were forthwith despatched to deal with the insurgents, who are said to number between two and three hundred.

INDIAN GALLANTRY AT THE FRONT.



Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."
 Guarding a wounded man of his regiment: A Sikh sergeant engaging Germans advancing in single file between two corn stacks.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The above place of amusement which was re-opened only a few weeks ago has already become very popular with the Theatre-going public in Bombay. Thursday has always been a "Gala" night at this Theatre; and tonight will be no exception inasmuch as the names of two notable artists, one a recent favourite and another for the first time in Bombay, appear on the bill. Miss Gertrude Gebest, who hails from America, has already established a name for herself both in America, Australia and South Africa being connected with Harry Rickard's Tivoli Theatres Circuit, which in itself is a guarantee of merit. Miss Gebest comes with the reputation of possessing a charming voice and with great versatility in telling

MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST.



Who will appear to-night at the Gaiety Theatre.

tales and reciting dramatic episodes in a style peculiar to the Americans, which Miss Gebest has developed almost into an art. Miss Addie Lennard, the other artiste, needs no introduction in Bombay. This lady will tonight sing that patriotic recruiting song "For his King and his Country." Miss Lennard will also render several new numbers for the first time in Bombay and will give a specimen of the latest dances. The pictures have been carefully selected with an exclusive two reel drama, a comedy, some eccentric comedy and thrilling War pictures. With such an entertaining programme the management is sure to meet with a crowded house to-night.

THE PALLADIUM.

A capital entertainment is now being provided at the Palladium, late La Scala Theatre, Kaldadevi Road, which has been re-opened under the management of Mr. H. Canning. The artistes include, Miss Sadie George, serio and dancer; Little Dorothy Drevitt, a clever child comedienne; de Volla, comedienne and impersonator; and Rosic George, coster comedienne, between them they provide an attractive programme.

Miss Sadie Williams sings "A Revoir my own sweet Marguerite" and "I make you want me," and her singing and dancing are quite charming. Little Dorothy Drevitt, a child actress who has not been spoiled, does a clever and most amusing song "We do see some life in the Life Guards," and later sings a duet "The

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE REVISED ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman, Mr. Cawaji Jehangir, presiding, the following note by the Commissioner on the revised estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1914-1915, was presented:—
 "When the Budget for 1915-16 was submitted to the Standing Committee provision had been made as follows in working out the closing balance for 1914-15:—estimated decrease in Income Rs. 2,55,000; estimated savings in Expenditure, Rs. 2,00,000; estimated amount of grants to be re-absorbed into the working balance, Rs. 2,31,499; total 4,31,499; additional grants made and to be made up to the close of 1914-15, Rs. 4,06,167.

The Revised Estimates now submitted work out as follows:—estimated decrease in Income, Rs. 2,51,890; estimated savings in Expenditure, Rs. 4,33,500; additional grants sanctioned and to be sanctioned up to the close of the year, Rs. 4,36,644.

It will be seen that the variations on the total are small, except in the case of additional grants, where the difference is due to the special contribution of Rs. 30,000 made to the Lady Hardinge Hospital.

The Opening and Closing Balances of 1915-1916 are now estimated as follows:—

Opening Balance, Rs. 38,95,522; add:—(1) Increase in income, Rs. 3,530; and (2) savings in expenditure, Rs. 2,001; less:—excess in additional grants sanctioned and to be sanctioned, Rs. 30,477; revised Opening Balance, Rs. 38,70,666; less:—excess of expenditure over income during 1915-16, Rs. 6,36,548; estimated Closing Balance at the end of 1915-16, Rs. 32,34,118; deduct: amount reserved for payment to the City Improvement Trust, Rs. 10,00,000; and minimum required by law, Rs. 1,00,000; net unappropriated Surplus Cash Balance, Rs. 21,34,118.

£20,000,000 FOR RUSSIA.

HOW THE BRITISH ARE HELPING OUR EASTERN ALLY.

The arrangements under which funds have been obtained from Britain by the Russian Government are officially announced as follows:

His Majesty's Government agreed with the Russian Government, in consideration of the shipment of £8,000,000 in gold from Russia to London which took place a few weeks ago, to arrange with the Bank of England to discount, under a guarantee of His Majesty's Government, Russian Treasury Bills to the further amount of £12,000,000, the rate of discount to be on the basis of the rate at which the British Government has been from time to time able to borrow for its own needs.

"By this means the Russian Government obtains funds in England to the total amount of £20,000,000. Out of this £20,000,000 £8,000,000 is to be applied by the Russian Government for the purpose of providing exchange for Anglo-Russian trade; this exchange will be available for transactions as well as for the discharge of existing indebtedness.

"The balance of £12,000,000 is to be used for the purpose of paying the coupons of the Russian external debt and the interest upon other external obligations of the Russian Government, which are payable in London, and for financing Russian Government purchases in the United Kingdom. It will not be applied to financing purposes outside the United Kingdom except after consultation with his Majesty's Government in cases where the British market is unable to supply the article required, and orders have consequently to be placed in the United States or Canada."

GERMANY'S ST LEGIONS.

NEARLY A MILLION PRUSSIAN AND BAVARIAN LOSSES.

According to a Copenhagen message dated December 6, the 96th, 97th, 98th, and 99th German casualty lists contain respectively the names of 5,910, 6,919, 5,501, and 4,271 killed, wounded, and missing officers and men, a total of 22,601, bringing the total of the Prussian losses during the war up to 714,335.

This total does not include 73 Saxon, 75 Wurtemberg, and 115 Bavarian losses. The heavy losses sustained by the Bavarian regiments during the heavy fighting in August have now been made public and are obtainable by families concerned. They bring the total Bavarian losses up to about 200,000. Owing to the terrible impression caused by these lists the newspapers have not been allowed to publish them since December 1, and applicants to see the lists at the public offices have to show that they have relatives at the front.

So far the published German losses on the Western front amount to 30,000 officers and men killed, wounded, or missing.

A CAROL SINGER'S ROMANCE.

The London Law Courts have just revealed the romance of a carol singer.

Mme. Amy Sherwin, the well-known operatic singer, born in Tasmania, took Miss Stella Carol into her care after by chance hearing her singing a Christmas carol in the streets of Hampstead. Mme. Sherwin was so impressed by the quality of the girl's voice that she immediately began training it.

Miss Stella Carol sang at numerous concerts. In May, 1912, she sang in the presence of the King and Queen at the London Opera House at a concert in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund. After the performance she received a command to attend

BELLARY SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

WIFE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT DEAD.

UNSEEN IN THICK JUNGLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELLARY, Jan. 6.

Mrs. R. W. Formby, wife of the Executive Engineer, Bellary, was last week accidentally shot dead by her husband. While out shooting in the forests near the Renigunta Railway Station with some friends, it appears Mr. Formby shot a big bird when another flew up and not knowing that Mrs. Formby had gone to remove the dead bird, he fired and the bullet accidentally struck his wife passing through her breast. Death was instantaneous. As the jungle was very thick her presence could not be seen. Her remains were brought to Bellary and buried in the Protestant cemetery here. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Formby.

MORE EMDEN STORIES.

RAIDING COCOS WHILE AN ARMADA WAS NEAR.

Mr. George Renwick, "The Daily Chronicle" correspondent at Cairo writes:— Still further interesting stories of the last of the Emden, and of how the Australian and New Zealand fleet of transports passed through the danger zone, are told here by members of the fine force of men from beneath the Southern Cross, who are now on their way to assist in the battles of the Empire.

When the Australian warship Sydney brought the thrilling career of the Emden to an end the transports were within 50 miles of the scene of the fight.

News of the doings of Captain von Muller, this Drake of today, reached the fleet of transports and convoying cruisers, of course, by wireless. This information came in a short but highly graphic series of messages from Cocos Keeling Islands, showing how the operator gallantly held to his post until the very last moment.

First of all came the "Stranger warship approaching in our mouth."

At this point the Emden's wireless operator made an attempt to jam the messages, but was unsuccessful.

Then there followed, in laconic sentences, the tale of the Emden's doings:— "Warship preparing land men!"

"Two cutters coming towards shore." "Men landing!"

"Men coming up to office." Before the messages passed, the Sydney and the Melbourne had dashed off after the daring raider, with a result which all the world now knows.

ALL READY FOR THE EMDEN.

I have met here Capt. Wallingford, the chief liaison officer, and a record Bialay prize winner. He is with the New Zealanders, and he tells me that the troops had an exciting time while the Emden was still about.

"We were determined," he told me, "not to surrender to the Emden, should she come across us, and we made up our minds to put up a stubborn fight if she did."

"We fitted up Maxim guns on our ship and hauled up bags of flour from the holds and placed them round for protection."

"Our plan was to let the Emden approach and the rake her bridge and deck with Maxim fire. I think we would have given the Germans an exceedingly warm reception, even if we were sunk in the process."

WIRELESS "JAMMING."

In the dispatch of Mr. Renwick there is a reference to the Emden's wireless operator having made an attempt to jam the messages passing between British vessels, though unsuccessfully.

It will be remembered that during the battle off the Chilean coast on November 1 the ships of the German squadron were reported to have performed the same operation, and the suggestion was made that owing to this the British admiral was unable to communicate with the Canopus.

A good deal of mystery attaches to the manoeuvre known as "jamming," which may be described, in untechnical language, as a disturbance of the transmitted "waves," so that the message they convey cannot be read.

In the "Naval Annual" Commander F. G. Loring, writing on this subject, says: "It is an extremely difficult thing to do, and there are many ways, both technical and methodical, of defeating such an intention."

In the opinion of the writer, given good apparatus and a highly skilled personnel, it is absolutely impossible for an enemy to prevent a wireless message reaching its destination. It is not easy even to delay it for any considerable time.

The report of the 1906 British naval manoeuvres contains the following paragraph:—

"No serious interference was caused by intentional or unintentional jamming, though the enemy resorted to this for forty hours without ceasing."

Many developments have taken place since then in the Marconi system with a view to the prevention of any such interference. The belligerent which attempts to jam other messages is certainly putting his own wireless communication completely out of action for the time being.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, January 7th, 1915.

RESTORING CREDIT.

The Government have taken a long time to come to a decision as to the steps to be taken in reference to the monetary situation created by the war. But it is highly gratifying that the decision now taken is one which is best calculated to relieve the market and is directed towards the assistance of all interests. The full text of the important communiqué issued in Delhi yesterday is not before us, and we do not know as yet what were the various suggestions put forward at the Delhi Cotton Conference which are discussed in it. But the result is that the Government have wisely decided to restrict their action to the offer of loans to the Presidency Banks to a moderate extent for the assistance of trade generally. Similar action was taken by the Government of India in November, 1913, at the instance of the European Chamber of Commerce. We were not, on that occasion, by any means convinced that such action was necessary, but at the present time the situation is entirely different and there cannot but be two opinions as to the desirability of the Government making available to the public such an amount as will be sufficient for the restoration of credit. We have consistently urged since this crisis first arose that this was the best, and, indeed, the only course that the Government could fairly take in the interests of trade as a whole, and it is a matter for congratulation that the Finance member has resisted the strong pressure that was brought to bear upon the Government by a clique of persons engaged in the cotton trade to favour that particular trade by special measures of assistance applying to it alone. But we never had any doubt but that such would be the case, and since the time when those interested in the cotton trade precipitately appealed to the Government for special aid, we have continued, as our readers are aware, to rely upon the judgment of the Finance Minister. Sir William Meyer is to be sincerely congratulated on the courageous and rational step that he has taken, and so appropriately announced at the moment when the busy season has commenced and when the shroffs and other agencies engaged in financing the immense inland trade of the country have been, according to all accounts, slowly returning to their accustomed places of business, which they deserted in panic during the first few weeks of the war when, in the minds of a considerable section of the public in this country great uncertainty hung over the destiny of the Allied forces. They now feel confident of the ultimate triumph of the British arms and confidence has begotten confidence. And now that the Imperial Government have promulgated their intentions at the psychological moment, credit which had retired from all parts of the country is certain to revive and come into full operation with the advance of the busy season. The practical wisdom of the Government cannot be too highly praised. It will set at rest all doubts, anxieties and suspicion. The announcement is as satisfactory as it is statesmanlike, and we are rejoiced that the course of action which at the very outset we pointed

ed out as the most suitable, and calculated to afford the public the greatest confidence, credit has been adopted.

When discussing this matter as far back as October last, we pointed out that the simplest and least complicated way, and one free from all kinds of risk, was for the Imperial Government to place with each Presidency Bank a sum of two crores of rupees, thus making six crores of rupees, or £4 millions sterling immediately available for the relief of the money market. We suggested that each Presidency Bank might be allowed to have this advance, for such period as might be necessary, at 4 per cent, and pointed out that, if the Exchange Banks were allowed advances at 5 per cent, provided they in turn agreed to lend at six per cent, the public would not complain. By this simple expedient credit would be resuscitated and all classes and interests placed on the same footing. This is the course that Government have practically adopted. The communiqué states that the loans, which will be subject to a deposit of Government Paper, will be for a period of six months, suggested a period of six or twelve months, in the first instance, but will be open to renewal if this should be desirable to avoid premature calling-in of advances made by the Presidency Banks, or the banks which the former have assisted with funds. The rate of interest is to be four per cent, or two per cent, below the current bank rate, whichever is higher. The source from which the funds will be drawn is the Paper Currency Reserve, and, in order, to meet the extra call the sum of £4 millions sterling will be placed to increase the invested portion of the reserve as occasion may require. We believe now, as we said at first, that this simple and business-like expedient, which deals fairly with the interests of the business community as a whole, will greatly assist to set the wheels of credit in motion again on the lines of least resistance without the dislocation of any important interests.

It will be noted from the last paragraph of the communiqué, that the policy of the Government of India is to advise the restriction of cotton growing next season in favour of cereals. This, we think, is a mistake. It is undertaking, at least, a moral responsibility which the situation does not justify. Of course, every class of industrial pursuits is at the present moment in a more or less doubtful condition, and from the immediate standpoint it is fairly obvious that there is too much cotton in sight for existing requirements; probably too much for the whole trade of the season. But the very fact of the low ruling rates should act as a sufficient deterrent to the majority of Indian cotton-growers, and they may be expected to have a far riper knowledge as to what will suit their interests best, and how they should act under the circumstances, without any official aid in the way of cheap advice. It has to be remembered, that the question of trade consumption is a most complex one, and he would, indeed, be a pronounced, unpatriotic pessimist who, at this juncture, would be impressed with the view that the war can drag on until the next cotton crop has to be garnered in. Everything depends upon the duration of the war, and it is impossible, therefore, to say to what extent trade may revive, even during the next few months, for the enforced idleness of spindles and looms during the past few months must have reduced the stocks of the world to an alarming extent. When the reaction takes place, the genuine trade demand, intensified by the inevitable speculative boom, will drive cotton prices abnormally high, and, as there is nothing to indicate a possible shortage in cereals, Government would be doing the Indian cotton-grower a poor turn, were he to be influenced by official advice, which might in many instances be construed as a *Sirker-ke-hookum*. All that has to be feared is, the possibility of the struggle merging into a war of exhaustion, whereby the belligerent that can hold out longest will win. In this case the whole world might become so impoverished, its capacity for purchasing and absorbing manufactured goods worn out to such a degree, that recuperation might be a long process. But, as we

have said, the possibilities appear to favour the belief, that the war will be determined by fair and square military methods, and that the replenishment of the world with goods will commence at comparatively no distant date.

Notes of the Day

Roumania and the War.

The interview with a Roumanian legislator, which Router telegraphs to-day, is highly suggestive. We are not, ourselves, acquainted with the name of M. Diamandy, and he may or may not be able to speak with authority as to Roumania's intentions. But, it looks much as if this means had been adopted to prepare the world for the appearance of Roumania in her practised and favourite rôle, of the combatant who appears on the scene when the issue of the conflict is no longer in doubt, and something is to be gained by joining the winning side. But it is not altogether certain that this belated intervention will be welcome to the Allied Powers, especially accompanied by the gratuitous and presumptuous announcement that it will be with a view to ensuring that no Power shall become supreme that Roumanian intervenes. It would be nearer the mark if we were to say that Roumania's object is to see that she is supreme in her own sphere.

Italy and America.

This anonymous legislator also suggests that the intervention of Roumania will bring Italy into the field and thus help to produce a speedy termination of the war. Frankly, we do not think that either Italian or Roumanian intervention in the Spring will make things any speedier. By that time, Great Britain, France and Russia will be in a position, we hope, to finish the war as speedily as it can be done. Italian or Roumanian intervention, if it was to be of real assistance, should have come earlier, and their appearance on the field when the most critical and exhausting part of the struggle will have finished will be entirely in their own interests. Similarly, America. Mr. Roosevelt attacks the Government of President Wilson for its tame acquiescence in the wrong done to Belgium. And he is right. The ruthless devastation of an innocent country was a crime which should have brought every great and small Power into line in a joint determination to drive the German armies out of Belgium, if they refused to evacuate that hapless country. But they let the opportunity for effective action pass. The crime has been committed, because Germany was ready, and Great Britain and France were not. But we cannot conceive of what avail American or Italian intervention would be to Belgium now; it is highly doubtful whether they would make it possible to drive the Germans out of Belgium any quicker than the Allies will be able to do. Their intervention would merely give them a definite *locus standi* in the settlement after the war. That, no doubt, they would be glad to have.

Persia and the War.

The violation of the Persian frontier will cause no surprise to anyone who has followed the course of the campaign in the Middle East. Indeed, it was only to be expected, since it is now a *la mode* on the Hellespont to emulate the Wilhelmstrasse. In Persia Enver Pasha sees what the Kaiser saw in Belgium—a weaker vessel and so he walks boldly up to Azerbaijan, accompanied by a few Kurdish bandits and renegades. Here, too, the simile holds good. What the upshot of all this will be it is too premature to declare, but we may be assured on two major points. Primarily, it is likely to fan the fire, ever smouldering, of Iranian dislike for the Ottoman, and, secondly, the co-signatories of the Anglo-Russian Convention will not fail in their duty towards that State, for whose integrity they have pledged their word and with whose welfare they are so intimately associated. Moreover, it is as well to remember that the Kurd, like the Albanian, loves no one but himself, and there are as many Turkish Kurds as Persians.

The Victory in the Caucasus.

A short while ago the Petrograd "Resht" published an article dealing with the Ottoman forces in the Caucasus and acknowledging that great strides had been made in organisation. It went on to speak of the superior equipment of the Turkish soldiers, and of their undoubtedly disciplined valour, and concluded with the remark that Russia was quite ready to campaign to that of 1877. Now on to all this comes the news of a crushing Ottoman defeat in Trans-Caucasia, and, judging by the character of the Ottoman soldier, he is undoubtedly brave, it will have a very salutary effect at Stamboul and will visibly strengthen the hands of the Peace Party as well as demoralising those who, like the children of the fairy tale,

followed the Pied Piper (of Potsdam) into the unspeakable abyss.

A Territorial Tale of Woe.

"Truth" gives publicity to a rather gruesome account of the experiences of some Territorial units who came to India in the hired transport Alnwick Castle, belonging to the Union-Castle Line. The ship is an old cargo boat, and before being taken up by the Admiralty for the trooping service was used to carry cattle and hides from South Africa to England. The cattle holds have been hastily converted into troop decks, but the cattle have left their mark behind them in the shape of innumerable vermin, which multiplied in number and increased in liveliness as the ship approached the tropics. The troop decks were low and badly ventilated, and in the Red Sea with a temperature of 96 degrees life below was so unbearable that the men gladly volunteered to take their turn in the stokehold.

The Worst Part of the Story.

But this, says "Truth," is only part of the story:—

The food is described by a passenger as bad in quality and shockingly cooked, the only eatable meal in the day being a non-official supper sold by the cook for his own profit at the rate of 6d. a supper. "The prices paid at the canteen," writes my correspondent, "for the stuff supplied are nothing short of scandalous." The worst part of the tale is the indifference shown by the commander and ship's officers to the comfort of the men and to the cleanliness of the ship. I recommend the directors of the Union-Castle Line to take counsel with the P. and O. and British India S.S. Company directors, for nothing could be better, as far as available funds permitted, than the conditions of life on board the Bengala and Rohilla when these troopships were inspected last February on behalf of "Truth."

Town Planning Exhibition in Bombay.

The Town Planning Exhibition, which Professor Geddes, under arrangement with the Government of India and the Local Government, is giving in the cities of this country will take place in Bombay in March. The Exhibition has been held, during the last four years, in Chelsea, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast and Ghent, and the full set of exhibits were on their way to India when the ships, on board which they were, were sunk by the Emden in October. Without delay the renewal of the Exhibition was entered upon, and, though what we shall see in Bombay may be on a restricted scale, it will be found sufficient to afford a useful illustration of the main aspects of civic and town-planning movements. How far the Exhibition may be found suggestive to Bombay cannot at present be said with any certainty, but those who attend the lectures and demonstrations which will be given in connection with it, will probably hear and see much that will be of interest to them, and that may be in the future turned to good account for the benefit of the city as a whole. The co-operation of the public bodies concerned, and of individuals interested in the development of Bombay, is invited towards the preparation of exhibits by which the condition and requirements of the city may be graphically presented and its possibilities set forth.

The Rise of Prices Enquiry.

Mr. S. K. Sarma, a graduate of the Madras University, is a young publicist, whose training in business economics is of a sound character, marking him out as he grows in experience as an expert who will be no mean credit to the country. Indeed he may be said to have already won his early laurels by the admirable compendium on "Indian Monetary Problems" he published in 1911. That maiden effort was exceedingly laudable, as it showed qualities of patient study and immense assiduity, and capacity for assimilation, accompanied by a grasp of first principles of monetary science and a power of incisive criticism. All these are again to be discerned in his "Note on the Rise of Prices" just published. Just as his former work was a well-digested study of the facts of Indian currency, based on the two Reports of Lord Herschell and Sir Henry Fowler, with the mass of evidence of the witnesses, Mr. Sarma has admirably brought out the salient points in the elaborate Report of Mr. Dutta on the rise of prices in India since 1904 and he animadvert with considerable force of logic on the main conclusions. The Note will be found extremely interesting to all students of economics. Half of the brochure is devoted to an exposition of the main facts culled from Mr. Dutta's Report, while the other half is a refreshing commentary from the point of view of an unbiased currency controversialist. It is the first criticism we have yet noticed from the pen of a non-official Indian publicist. We are entirely in agreement with his main argument, namely, that it is the inflation of credit wrought by the enormous production of gold which, having influenced Indian trade, has led to the rise of prices, specially in food. That has been the inference long since arrived at by so able an official economist as Mr. Atkinson, who was once the Accountant-General of the United Provinces. Mr. Sarma deserves every en-

couragement and we do not doubt that the Department of Finance and Commerce will peruse with profit the criticisms of this young publicist, without prejudice.

Education in Travancora.

A great deal of progress has been made in education in this State of late years, and the year 1909 was not the less remarkable. Although the increase in the number of schools was not of a striking character, the students rose by nearly twenty thousand. This advance in education without any additional facilities over those of the last year, must be set down to the anxiety of the population to avail themselves of the benefits of education. There was a fall in unaided schools, although the decrease in the number of students was not very appreciable. This is regrettable, as private educational enterprise should be encouraged by every Government. Among the students of the three colleges which are established in the State the number rose by about 50 only. The State has effected a great improvement in this department by abolishing the difference in salaries and treatment of both Indian and European professors, and this is a lesson which the British Government might well copy. Educational and other qualifications being equal there is no reason why Indian professors should not receive the same emoluments as their European confrères. Of the 83 new departmental elementary lower grade schools sanctioned, only 5 were opened during the year under review, the reason ascribed being that the people were unable to furnish suitable school buildings for the purpose. Hence the State was unwilling to open more schools without suitable accommodation. The percentage of school-going population in this small State is 53.3 and compares most favourably with figures of other Governments. This is because elementary education there is practically free, and only a compulsory education law remains to be passed further to increase the scope of free education.

Rebuilding Belgium.

It is characteristic of the Belgians that they should be thinking of rebuilding the cities and towns devastated by the Germans, which the latter have evacuated. Rebuilding is a difficult task, and particularly in towns which have lost their old glorious buildings the difficulties will be immense. During mail week a conference was to be held in England for the consideration of this subject and all the Belgian statesmen and architects were invited to attend, together with some English architects and builders. It is intended that a complete survey should be held and extensive plans prepared for the creation of a more beautiful Belgium than the one destroyed by the German vandals. The building programme will be a vast one, as whole towns have been blotted out of the map, and only the bare names now remain. At the same time the Committee are considering what means to adopt for the restoration of the old buildings that have been mutilated by bombardments. The famous Cloth Hall at Ypres, it is thought, is not beyond repair. The Louvain cathedral will also be restored, and these two monuments of Belgian art will be re-created, but the priceless collection of books and pictures can never be recovered.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Wislington, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by a special train after a brief tour to Calcutta, Darjeeling, Bankipore, Jubilee, Jaipur and Dhulia. The special arrived at seven o'clock and those present on the platform to greet their Excellencies included Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Sheriff of Bombay, and Mr. S. M. Edwards, Commissioner of Police.

Lord Willington visited the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, yesterday afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, member for Commerce and Industry with the Government of India, who is on a short visit to Bombay, met the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Clark, who has accompanied Mr. Clark to Bombay, paid a visit to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital yesterday morning, and was shown round by the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill.

The Inspector-General of Volunteers is expected in Rangoon on the 12th instant and will tour through the province up to February 8th when he will return to India.

It is understood that Mr. Hugh Spencer, C.I.E., I.C.S., who went Home on a long leave from Jhansi, where he was Magistrate and Collector, has decided to retire from the Civil Service.

THE CHARTS OF PUBLIC MORALITY.

It is not only the map of Europe that will undergo modifications according to the fortunes of war, says "Votes for Women." When the struggle is over we shall find that the charts of public morality and public thought have also changed. Together with the death and destruction of human life and substance, there is being wrought out of this war the death and destruction of an era. With the new era that will take its place women are profoundly concerned.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF
TELEGRAMS.TURKS' DECISIVE
DEFEAT.ARMY CORPS & COM-
MANDER CAPTURED.

PROGRESS IN GALICIA.

PRIMATE OF BELGIUM ARRESTED.

A communiqué from Petrograd announces a decisive victory at the battle of Saryakamysh, which has been fiercely fought for several days. An entire Turkish Army Corps has been captured: the General commanding and three divisional commanders prisoners; and the Turks in full flight are being vigorously pursued by the Russians.

A later communiqué says that the remnants of the Turkish forces are who had the main road. The Turks are frantically striving to find an outlet but are faced by snowcovered passes.

The Allies continue to gain ground slowly. In the region of St. Georges, at different points, houses and trench formations were carried as well. Successful bombardments were engaged in at Valley Suippes, Perthes and Beau Snjour, as well as in Argonne and the heights of the Meuse.

The Germans have arrested the Primate of Belgium who issued a bold pastoral letter declaring that the German occupation gave the Germans no legal authority.

HOW KHUDDAD WON V. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

The following communication from a responsible source has been transmitted to the Viceroy from the Secretary of State:—The first Indian to win the Victoria Cross was Sepoy Kuddad Khan, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis. He was in the regimental machine gun section which was on the 30th October placed in the portion of the defence held by the 5th Lancers. This part of the line was subjected to a very heavy bombardment and the machine gun section particularly was singled out for especially heavy shell fire. Man after man was hit, but the brave detachment continued to serve their guns inflicting severe loss on the enemy. Eventually one of the two guns was put out of action by a direct hit on it by a shrapnel shell. The British Officer, Captain R. F. Dill, commanding one section was wounded in the head at about the time, but continued in action until forced to give up the command and was carried to the rear. The team of the remaining gun, however, still kept on firing under the command of Colour-Serjeant Ghulam Mahomed. The enemy afforded excellent target at close range and the gun did much execution. Eventually, however, the enemy, developing vastly superior force, advanced to attack regardless of the losses inflicted. The heroic gun team, fighting till the last, were bayoneted at their posts. Khuddad Khan, the sole survivor, though badly wounded managed after a time to rejoin his company, but did not quit his gun till he had ensured it would be valueless to the enemy.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.
ENTIRE TURKISH ARMY CORPS CAPTURED.TURKS COMPLETELY
ROUTED.WHOLE ARMY CORPS
CAPTURED.

RUSSIANS VIGOROUSLY PURSUING.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 5, 5.55 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué says:—“We have had a decisive victory at Saryakamysh, capturing the entire Turkish ninth Army Corps. The pursuit continues. Elsewhere the Turks are in full rout.”

LATER.

A further Petrograd communiqué says:—“Victory over the Turks is complete. The General Commanding has been captured; also three divisional commanders. We are vigorously pursuing another corps which has been scattered.”

TURKS ALMOST SURROUNDED

FACED BY SNOWCOVERED PASSES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 6.

A communiqué says:—Artillery and rifle fire has continued left of the Vistula. There have been isolated encounters near Bolimoff but no material change has taken place. Russian Cavalry attacked the retreating Austrians at Uzok Pass, falling on their flanks and rear, after negotiating the mountain paths in deep snow and amid a blizzard.

The Russians captured ten officers, including the commander of the Austrian detachment, and 450 men.

The remnants of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus, threatened with disaster, took to disorderly flight. They are almost surrounded by the Russians who hold the main road. The Turks are frantically striving to find an outlet but are faced by snowcovered passes.

RUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

INTERVENTION ASSURED IN SPRING.

PARIS, Jan. 6.

The Rumanian legislator, M. Diamandy, said in an interview that intervention by Rumania was assured in Spring at the latest when the necessary ammunition had been received and the Rumanian monitors would be able to navigate the Danube and threaten Budapest. The only retarding factor, he added, is military and diplomatic preparation. “We do not wish to expend our forces in a new Balkan war. I believe that Bulgarian statesmen see the advantages of a sincere and lasting entente with us. He believed that the entry of Rumania would draw Italy in and hasten the advent of peace and engender the situation, leaving no Power supreme.”

LATEST CABLE.

(Received after 2 a.m.)

GERMAN FAILURE IN
POLAND.REPORTED PREPARATIONS FOR A
RETREAT.

(REUTERS' SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The correspondent of the “Bourse Gazette” reports German preparations for a retreat from the Bzura and the Pilzta. He adds that the Russian progress in the Carpathians and Galicia has apparently made the Germans fear a Russian turning movement likely to cut off the Germans from their base. “The Times” military expert points out that neither politically, strategically nor tactically has General Hindenburg won what might be accounted a success. It has been Flanders over again. A few more similar operations would wear out the finest army in the world.

ALLIES ADVANCING

USEFUL ARTILLERY WORK

SUCCESS IN ALSACE.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 5.

The afternoon's communiqué says:—In Belgium despite the state of the ground our infantry progressed along the dunes facing Nieupoort.

We won in the region of St. Georges at different points two hundred, three hundred and five hundred metres of ground, carrying houses and trench formations. Belgian artillery in several places silenced the German batteries.

We entirely stopped the enemy's sapping in the region of Notre Dame de Lorette, westward of Lens, thanks to our mortars and grenades.

Germans in the neighbourhood of Lille exploded one of our trenches and seized it, but an immediate counter-attack made us masters of the situation again.

There was no infantry action from the Oise to the Vosges. There has been artillery fighting in the regions of Craonne and Rheims.

Our batteries successfully bombarded the enemy's position at Valley Suippes as well as in the region of Perthes and Beau Sejour and the same occurred in Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse.

We captured in Alsace a village south-eastward of Col-du-bonhomme. The gains obtained on the Thann road have been maintained.

Our heavy artillery, two kilometres eastward of Epinal, silenced the enemy.

INECESSANT RAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Last night's Paris communiqué said:—Our troops have captured the quarry near the junction of Rouvrois-St. Mihiel and Maizey St. Mihiel roads and also some trenches in the vicinity. No further operations are reported. The weather continues bad and rain is incessant.

HOW STEINBACH WAS CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

The London correspondent of the “Civil and Military Gazette” cables:

A detailed account of the taking of Steinbach shows that the French having learned that the heights near Steinbach were not held in force, crossed the river Thur by night with guns. At nine o'clock in the morning German batteries destroyed a bridge, isolating the French force on the right bank and then made for a hill dominating the French position. A race for the heights followed. Chasseurs charged German guards in a wood scaling two glacis and a tree trunk baricade. A fighting of bayonets and rifle butts followed. Then the main credit was taken by a three mile charge uphill. When the German batteries arrived and found the French in possession of the hill, they tried to turn and were taken in flank by French guns which were most effective. One German gun with its equipment rolled down the hill and was smashed to atoms. The town of Cernay, a mile away on the road to Mulhausen, is now at the mercy of the French guns.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The Press Bureau announces that Germany has agreed to the British proposal for the exchange of prisoners incapacitated from further service and arrangements are being made accordingly.

RESPONSE TO CALL TO ARMS.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 6.

Burgers are readily responding to the call to arms and are flocking to rendezvous. The commandoes will be thoroughly representative of both the English and Dutch.

PRIMATE OF BELGIUM CAMPAIGN IN GALICIA.
ARRESTED.

BOLD PASTORAL LETTER.

“ONLY LEGAL AUTHORITY IS
OUR KING.”

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Germans have arrested Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, who issued a bold pastoral letter, read in all the churches in Belgium on Sunday, declaring that the German occupation gave the Germans no legal authority. “You owe the Germans,” he said, “neither allegiance nor obedience. The only legal authority is our King.” Many priests were arrested at the same time.

REMOVAL OF EMBARGO
ON TEA.

EXPORTERS HELD RESPONSIBLE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Board of Trade announces that the prohibition on the export of tea to certain destinations will shortly be removed, but exporters will be required to satisfy themselves in every case that none will reach the enemy. Otherwise, they will be prosecuted for trading with the enemy.

PANAMA CANAL NAVAL
PAGEANT.

POSSIBLE CURTAILMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Colonel Goethals, Governor, Panama Canal Zone, states that the condition of the Panama Canal may compel the curtailment of the naval pageant arranged for next March, as numerous slides in the Culebra Cut make the passage of Dreadnoughts questionable.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The following casualties are announced:—**KILLED.**

Captain E. J. Gough, Irish Guards,
Captain W. A. Wederson, Argyll and Sutherlands.

(REUTERS' SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The following casualties are announced:—**WOUNDED.**

Captain G. Follett, Coldstreams,
Major E. Hankey, Worcesters.
Lieut. Sim, Scottish Rifles.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. D. R. Wilson, West Surreys.

REJOINED.

Lieut. C. H. Bushell, Second Dragoon Guards.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. C. Goschen, Grenadiers.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut. C. N. Kennedy, Scots Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

The following are the officers' names in the forty-first casualty list from France and Belgium:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

1st Gurkhas:—Subedar Subal Gharti.

WOUNDED.

15th Lancers:—Risaldar Mahamad Zaman Khan.

15th Sikhs:—Subadar-Major Naurang Singh.

2/3 Gurkhas:—Captain R. D. Alexander.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

39th Rifles:—Subadar-Major Mahomed Khan, Jamadar Zaman Ali.

MISSING.

35th Sikhs:—Captain G. H. Dampster.

39th Rifles:—Maggar Singh.

INVALIDED HOME.

15th Lancers:—Interpreter Connor.

62nd Junjabis:—Captain R. B. Langrish.

125th Rifles:—Major F. P. C. Kelly.

1/2nd Gurkhas:—Major E. R. P. Boileau.

2/4th Gurkhas:—Captain H. T. Molloy.

S. and T. Corps:—Captain E. G. F. Christie, (prisoner of war).

RESTORATION OF
CREDIT.

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME.

£4 MILLIONS FOR THE MONEY
MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

The Financial Department of the Government of India has issued an important communiqué recording the decision of the Government of India with reference to the cotton situation.

After detailing with the serious position due to the war and summarising and discussing the various suggestions put forward at the Delhi Cotton Conference, the communiqué states that the Government of India have decided to repeat, with necessary modifications, the announcement made in November 1913, of their readiness to make loans to the Presidency Banks to a moderate extent for the assistance of trade generally.

The loans will be subject to a deposit of Government Paper as security. Their duration will not exceed six months in the first instance, but they will be open to renewal, if this should be deemed desirable, to avoid premature calling in of advances made by the Presidency Banks or by the banks which the Presidency Banks have assisted with funds.

The rate of interest will be fixed at four per cent or two per cent, below the current bank rate, whichever is the greater, owing to the possibility that trade advances may involve the lock-up of funds for a long period.

Ordinary treasury balances will be fluctuating. The source from which to draw funds will be taken from the Paper Currency Reserve and an Ordinance will be promulgated shortly empowering the Government to increase the invested portion of reserve, as occasion may require, by four million sterling.

This addition will also be available for general purposes, if necessary during the war crisis.

The Government of India approves the suggestion that local Governments should give prompt advice to cultivators to restrict the sowing of cotton in favour of cereals.

The proposal contained in the communiqué above follows the lines suggested by “The Bombay Chronicle” in October last.

KARACHI MYSTERY

AN INCORRECT REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

The report that a British soldier was found lying on the embankment of the North-Western Railway, between Karachi and the next station with his throat cut, turns out to be incorrect. It appears that the soldier was found lying unconscious with blood thickly congealed on his throat and on medical examination in the hospital it was found that the throat was not cut and that the blood on the throat had flowed there from injuries on the face. How the unfortunate soldier came by his injuries is at present unknown as the man is still unconscious.

SAVED FROM GALLOWS.

SEQUEL TO VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The “Amrita Bazar Patrika” to-day publishes an account of the escape of three convicts from the gallows:—

In connection with a murder case in Manbhoom district, Kristo Mahto and two others were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge for the murder of two villagers. Kristo Mahto pleaded an alibi and said that on the day of the occurrence he was at Satanalla, eight miles off from the place of the occurrence. The plea was disbelieved. On appeal, the High Court affirmed the sentence and the Government of Behar and India rejected the application for mercy. The three convicts were fixed for their execution, but a few days before that, the pleader who appeared for the prosecution in the case, came to know of certain facts which he reported to the local authorities and the execution was stopped.

Mr. Hignell, Deputy Commissioner of Patna, went to the village Satanalla in cognate, held an enquiry, and reported the result to the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar, who ordered Kristo Mahto to be let off and commuted the death sentence on two others to transportation for life.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN
CAPTURES.

AUSTRIAN BATTALION SURRENDERS

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

According to a Russian communiqué the extreme left wing has made rapid progress through Bukovina and occupied Suzada. The Army in Galicia continues to progress.

The Russians have made important captures of men and guns in the Uzok Pass, where an entire Austrian battalion surrendered.

PREPARING FOR FINAL VICTORY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Grand Duke Nicholas and General Joffre have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the Russian victory. General Joffre added, that the Allies in all the theatres of war were now preparing for the final victory.

THE JAM AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Prince Ranjitsingh in New Year greeting to his Cambridge friends says he is glad to be at the front but wishes the winter part of the campaign was over.

AMERICAN PRESS COMPANY'S
BANKRUPTCY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The American Round Bale Press Company, with a capital of six million dollars, has filed a voluntary bankruptcy. The only assets are 59 cotton ginneries in the south. The liabilities are 934,000.

RECRUITING IN LONDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6.

The “Pioneer” London correspondent cables:—

London has raised 120 units of all arms for the war; moreover, recruits running into six figures have been raised here for the regiments outside the London district.

The Royal Fusiliers are now raising their 24th battalion.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WARNING TO
AMERICAN SHIPPERS.NECESSITY OF ACCURATE MANIFESTS
OF CARGOES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

President Wilson has addressed a circular to American shippers insisting on the necessity of full and accurate manifests of cargoes if they wish to avoid delay involved by search in transit. He says that cases have occurred of inaccurate and incomplete manifests and of concealment of the nature of cargoes. Even a few such cases cast suspicion on American commerce generally. The President asks for the co-operation of the public to reduce to a minimum delays unavoidable in war time and to prevent shippers from unnecessarily adding to the difficulties of commerce. He says that wherever desired the Treasury will send a customs officer to supervise loading and certify the completeness and accuracy of the manifest.

LORD KITCHENER'S AUTOGRAPH.

Lord Kitchener, like his late chief, Lord Roberts, is notoriously averse from being interviewed, says the “Manchester Guardian.” A journalist who pluckily attempted this task recently relates that, when asked for an interview, Lord Kitchener briefly replied that he had never given an interview in his life, and had no intention of doing so now. The interviewer, by way of relieving the situation, asked him for his autograph, saying that it would be worth having. “You'd better go away and make your own autograph worth having,” said Lord Kitchener.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON COMMERCE.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

HON. MR. CLARK IN BOMBAY.

POSITION EXPLAINED.

At a meeting with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, made a long speech explanatory of the position taken by the Government of India in regard to questions arising out of the war.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, Member for the Department of Commerce and Industry and Railway Department, met the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday, when various matters affecting mercantile interests were discussed.

The Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, in opening the proceedings said:—

At our previous meetings with you, Sir, our discussions have chiefly centred on railway development, and on such commercial and banking legislation as happened to be under consideration; on the present occasion the questions of most immediate interest are those arising out of the war, and we value the opportunity of being able to discuss such matters personally with you.

We recognise that this is not the time to pass for an extended railway programme, and we wish to make only two suggestions in this connection. One is that special efforts should be made to bring to a productive stage works in which large sums of capital have been sunk, but which are as yet largely unproductive, while the other suggestion is that Government should aim at enabling railways to maintain their organisations in connection with workshops etc. Such organisations have taken years to bring up to their present state of efficiency, and to partially disband them because of temporary stringency would be an unfortunate retrograde step, and would also involve unemployment and its consequences.

I do not propose to go into the details of the numerous interesting and important questions which have come up for consideration and decision during the last five months, but shall content myself with referring to a few of those which we should like to discuss with you to-day.

The Committee have already informed Government that they welcome the proposal to register forward sale contracts for commodities of which the export is or may be restricted. By the manner in which they have accepted the various ordinances restricting the import and export trades, the peoples and merchants of India have shown that they are ready to bear their share of the burden which the war has laid upon so many interests and industries; but it is our business to keep the internal and external trade going as freely as possible, and we are very desirous of co-operating with Government in their endeavour to make these restrictive ordinances operate with as little friction and hardship as possible.

THE NEW WHEAT CROP.

We should be glad of some pronouncement from Government with regard to their probable policy in connection with new crop wheat export, and in connection with the export of cotton and other commodities to neutral countries; and we are naturally awaiting with considerable interest the result of Government's deliberations on the cotton question generally.

We have gratefully accepted the concessions Government have been able to obtain for us in connection with code telegrams. We recognise that concessions must, in the public interest, be somewhat limited for the present, but Government no doubt realise that the present restrictions are a serious tax and hindrance to the overseas trade, in which the whole Empire is so deeply interested; and we hope that when the way is clearer, no time will be lost in granting larger and more useful facilities.

We have not been able to appreciate the necessity for depriving trade of the concession of what I may call the "10-letter word" for telegrams between India and the world generally, merely because certain codes were permitted between India and the United Kingdom, and I hope Government may be able to secure the restoration of the system at an early date.

There has been a good deal of complaint about the delay in delivering code telegrams, which deprives the concession of much of its value. The fact that a certain proportion of these telegrams are delivered in good time leads up to think that a little improvement in organisation is all that is required to remedy matters.

THE COMPANIES' ACT.

We recently directed the attention of Government to several sections of the Companies' Act, which in our opinion require amendment, and we have to thank Government for promising to bear our suggestions in mind when the Act comes up for amendment. I wish to-day to call attention to Section 277 (1), to which we have referred in this clause when the Act was originally under consideration; we now wish to repeat that protest and to further protest, not only against the obligation to be continually filing what appears to be useless information with the Registrar but against being mulcted in a fee of Rs. 5

and probably solicitors' costs for every such registration. Even though consideration of the amendment of the sub-section must be delayed, we would ask Government to prescribe a nominal fee of one or two annas for such registration, and this I think they can do at once under Section 277 (7).

When the Act was originally under consideration this Chamber pointed out that difficulties would most probably arise if some definition were not given which would show when a Company had established "a place of business" within the meaning of Section 277 (1); the Chamber have recently learned that with regard to railway companies which come within the purview of this section the Railway Board have ruled that such companies are deemed to have established "the place of business" in every "province" in which such companies have "district offices and stations"; the effect of this ruling is that railway companies incorporated in England will have to register their Special Acts or Memoranda and Articles of Association in several provinces, whereas railway companies registered in India only register such documents in the province in which they are incorporated, a position which the Chamber venture to suggest is in a very anomalous one and one which can hardly have been intended by the Legislature.

ENEMY TRADING.

I do not think there is any material difference of opinion between Government and ourselves as to the restrictions which should be placed upon enemy trading. We have

fulfil the same functions as the Home Arbitration Board, viz., to deal with all matters arising out of the chartering or requisition of steamers by Government. Such matters concern not only Government and ship-owners, but also merchants who have had consignments on board such steamers. Seeing that the Board at Home is probably better equipped for the purpose than any Board or Boards which could be established in this country, I think it might be more satisfactory if a small committee could be formed in this country to sift the cases submitted, and after being satisfied as to what were the facts, to transmit the cases to London for adjudication. I need hardly say that the sooner some tribunal is established, the better pleased shall we be.

MR. CLARK'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Clark replied:—As your Chairman has said, the subjects which we have to discuss to-day are naturally coloured by the great war into which the Empire has been plunged, and it is not surprising that many questions of moment in ordinary times, have now become of secondary importance. He has touched on one, however, which is still even in time of war of great interest to commerce, namely, the question of the railway programme. I appreciate the attitude of the Chamber in not wishing to press for an extended programme this year when, as you have recognised, the financial position would not justify large expenditure even on reproductive works. Government are in full agreement with the two propositions which you have put forward in this connection, namely, that so far as possible every effort should be made to push on works nearing completion, so that they may emerge from the unproductive into the productive stage; and that we should endeavour to enable railways to maintain their organisations in connection with workshops. Labour

stuffs and raw materials, and which have been asked to sacrifice neutral markets in order to guard against supplies reaching the enemy. India has had to bear her full share of this burden, and I have good reason to know that her share has been borne readily and without complaint. It has been Government's aim to minimise, so far as is consistent with the object in view, the unavoidable disturbance to trade which this policy has brought about. Hence, among others, the proposal to which your Chairman has referred, to register forward sale contracts of commodities affected or likely to be affected by the notifications. I am glad to find that it meets with your approval. We have had to circulate the proposal to Local Governments in order to obtain the view of the various commercial communities in India upon it, and I hope we shall very shortly receive their replies.

WHEAT EXPORTS RESTRICTIONS.

In this connection your Chairman also refers to the probable policy of the Government in relation to wheat exports after the new crop has come in and in relation to the export of cotton and other commodities to neutral countries. As regards wheat, the Committee will of course have seen from the forecast issued a few days ago that there is a very large increase in the area under wheat this year as compared with last. If there are good winter rains in the Punjab and United Provinces, and if the crop fulfils its promise, there is good reason to hope that we may by the end of the cold weather see a fall of prices in India. Our action in restricting exports from the balance of the old crop up to the end of the cold weather has been dictated solely by the serious situation which was arising from the large increase in prices in the Punjab and in North

advocated to us by the Bombay Government to the authorities at Home, and in respect of the latter point especially, I may say, I think, without indiscretion, that we have strongly supported them. As to the delay in the delivery of code telegrams, perhaps in the discussion which will follow these remarks the Committee will give me further information as to what they believe to be the sources of delay. If particulars could be given of a few cases of delay, it will be easy to enquire into the matter, and I shall be very glad to see that enquiry is made.

ENEMY TRADING.

Your Chairman has also referred to the much discussed question of enemy trading in India. I can certainly clear your Committee of the imputation that you have not been active and even urgent in this matter. I had only landed a few hours in Bombay before I was being pressed to help in the task of eliminating as rapidly as was humanly possible the hostile element from your community. Nor do I think that Government has been backward or dilatory. Like many other subjects which have had to be handled since the outbreak of the war, there were no precedents to go upon, and in this case not even the example of what was being done in England, as we have here gone much further than His Majesty's Government at Home. Consequently, a considerable amount of consultation was necessary and care in drafting the ordinance if unnecessary hardship was not to be inflicted and possibly injury caused to other interests. So far as Bombay is concerned, I have had the opportunity of discussing the working of the ordinance with the officers of the Bombay Government who are concerned. They have consulted us at every step in regard to the various firms affected, and I gather that matters are proceeding

by shipowners whose vessels have been taken up and claims by third parties who have been affected by the vessels having been taken up. I naturally appreciate the desire of shipowners and merchants to get such questions settled quickly as possible, or at any rate to have a Tribunal set up which can deal with them. We have been in constant communication with the Government at Home about the question. We have asked whether it would be preferred that claims by shipowners should go before the Tribunal set up by the Admiralty at Home, or whether we should set up a Tribunal here. As nearly all the shipping lines affected have their headquarters at Home, and as it is easier to create a generally representative Tribunal there than in India, there would appear to be a good deal to be said for the former course. The Secretary of State is consulting shipping firms and the Admiralty on the subject, and I hope we may shortly hear from him. As regards the third party claims, we have also asked for information as to what is being done at Home, but we have not yet received particulars. A Committee dealing with the whole subject of claims arising out of Government's requirements has been sitting at Home, and has recently reported to the Admiralty, and we shall probably receive full particulars when the Admiralty have had time to form their views on this report. I regret the delay, but the Committee will appreciate that we cannot move till we learn what is being done in England. In the meantime I think there is a good deal to be said for the suggestion that a small Committee might be formed in this country to sift the cases which have arisen here. I have had the same possibility in my mind, and it was one of the points on which I especially hoped to get opinions during my visit to Bombay. I am very glad therefore to have your views upon it, though I cannot give you a definite answer pending the completion of the inquiries which I am making here.

COMPANIES' ACT REGISTRATION.

Outside of the war, the only matter besides Railways to which your Chairman has referred, is my old friend, the Companies' Act. It is gratifying to find that the criticisms which he has brought forward are not, if I may say so, of a very serious order. Your first point relates to the requirement that Companies established outside British India should have to register a list of their directors and managers. I gather you do not object to the other requirements of the section, such as the registration of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles, etc., and I take it therefore that your objection rests mainly on the fact that the list of directors, etc., may have to be modified fairly frequently, each modification involving the payment of a fee. If this is so, I will look into the question of the amount of the fee, which I gather is the main grievance. I think the Committee must admit that in view of our recent concern with hostile companies, it has not been altogether without utility that companies incorporated outside British India should have had to register lists of their directors and managers.

Your second point is that under a ruling of the Railway Board Railway Companies which come within the purview of this section have to register their special Acts and other documents, in every Province where they have district offices or even Railway Stations. I have not seen the papers on this question, and I do not know whether the Railway Board took legal advice; but on the face of it I should have thought it would have been sufficient for the companies concerned to file these documents with Registrar of the Province in which their headquarters are situated. In any case it does not seem a serious enough grievance to justify amendment of the Act. As a general proposition perhaps I may remark that no Act of the Legislature dealing with so complex a subject as Company Law can cover every possible case which may arise, while on the other hand it is undesirable to tinker at the law merely to meet comparatively small inconveniences.

A general discussion then followed and a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Clark terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was also held yesterday to meet Mr. Clark. The following among other subjects were discussed:

Restriction on the export of wheat; prohibition of the export of bi-chromate of potash and the like materials from the United Kingdom; refund of duty on industrial alcohol if used for manufacturing purposes; subsidies and protection for infant industries; organisation of the Department of Commercial Intelligence, and Indian sections at British Consulates.

FRAUDULENT TICKETS FOR DECK PASSENGERS.

SMART SEIZURE AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

A large number of alleged fraudulent tickets for deck passengers for the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers was seized last night by the detective police in the house of one Ram Saran, a former ticket-broker of the company. Ram Saran and Hardwar, in whose possession the bundles of tickets were seized were sent up for trial. The seizure was made under the following circumstances:—A deck passenger brought a ticket for the Lanka sailing to-day for Calcutta to Mr. Matheson of the passage department of B. I. Co. and enquired if it was all right. Mr. Matheson on scrutinizing the ticket had his doubts and notified the detective department by telephone. The detective police sent a sepooy with a marked ten rupee currency note. On one ticket being purchased for Rs. 6 or Rs. 4 less than the company's charges, a raid was made on the house of Hardwar who being arrested with 176 blue and 56 green tickets in his possession said they belonged to Ram Saran who was away. Later Ram Saran was arrested. According to him only three tickets had been sold out of the number which had been sent to him from Calcutta.

smoothly and with despatch. I understand too that the commercial community have afforded them most useful assistance. I shall hope to hear presently from you, gentlemen, whether there are any special points in connection with the working of the Ordinance which you would like to bring to my notice.

It is always pleasant, if somewhat rare, to find that Government has in any matter anticipated the wishes of the commercial community. I am in this proud position in relation to the next point mentioned by your Chairman, namely that Government might publish a Manual of the various Ordinances, Proclamations and so on, which have been issued during the war. The Legislative Department have recently issued a volume containing the recent Ordinances and Proclamations issued by the Governor General; those of the Royal Proclamations and Orders of His Majesty in Council which are of importance in India; various notifications issued under acts or recent ordinances in relation to the present emergency, and a certain miscellaneous administrative notifications on the same subject. All this can be obtained for the modest sum of four annas. I will bear in mind the suggestion that further proclamations or notifications should be accompanied by a short explanation of their relation to others already in existence and so on. It is our general practice, in my department at any rate, to General; those of the Royal Proclamations and Orders of His Majesty in Council which are of importance in India; various notifications issued under acts or recent ordinances in relation to the present emergency, and a certain miscellaneous administrative notifications on the same subject. All this can be obtained for the modest sum of four annas. I will bear in mind the suggestion that further proclamations or notifications should be accompanied by a short explanation of their relation to others already in existence and so on. It is our general practice, in my department at any rate, to issue an explanatory memorandum to the press when such notifications are published, and we generally also send explanatory letters when necessary to Chambers of Commerce.

REQUISITIONED STEAMERS.

The last matter mentioned by your Chairman in connection with the war is the question of claims arising out of the chartering or requisitioning of steamers by Government for transport and military purposes. These fall into the two main heads of claims

ern India generally, and our policy in regard to the future crop, so far as it is possible to prophesy in these difficult times, will be dictated by similar considerations: I need hardly say that Government has no desire to restrict trade or to impair our exchanges by interfering with exports, unless the necessity is a very real one, and it would seem likely that if the present prospects are fulfilled, the pressure on the consuming classes in Northern India, will be relieved when the new crop comes in.

COTTON AND OTHER EXPORTS.

As regards the export of cotton and other commodities to neutral countries, our policy is naturally governed to a large extent by the advice we receive from the Government at Home. There is a Committee of His Majesty's Government dealing with the question of supplies reaching the enemy which has the question under constant examination. Naturally the situation is apt to change with somewhat embarrassing rapidity as the enemy attempts channel after channel for securing those supplies which are so essential to him. I think, however, that there is reason to hope that it may not be necessary to interfere with shipments of cotton to neutral countries so long as the shipments are kept within reasonably normal limits. The Committee have doubtless observed that the Home Government no longer treat cotton as contraband of war, which would appear to indicate a less stringent attitude towards it than towards some other commodities. As you will have seen, the Government of India have just issued a statement of what they propose to do for the support of trade and incidentally in relief of the cotton situation. I hope these proposals will commend themselves to the business community.

CODE TELEGRAMS.

As regards code telegrams and the concession of the "ten letter word", we have represented your views which were warmly



The above map gives a view of the whole scene of operations in Turkey. Ardahan where the Russians had an important success, is 35 N. W. of Kars.

heard and seen a good deal of criticism of what was being done or not done, and no doubt some of this criticism has been justifiable; but I think it has been chiefly due to misconception in the minds of the public, and I can assure you that these points have been borne in mind in the allotment of the available funds, and as regards the second, I think I can safely say that there is no great risk of such disorganization as you fear, being allowed to occur. While we must reduce expenditure, both on Capital and Revenue account for the time being, we thoroughly appreciate the importance of railways being able to maintain their staff and organization ready for further advance as soon as the war is over.

FORWARD SALE CONTRACTS.

I turn now to the matters specially connected with the war to which your Chairman has referred. The first of these is the proposal to register forward sale contracts in respect of commodities of which the export is or may be restricted. I should like to say in this connection that throughout the war Government have fully realised the great sacrifices which the commercial community have been called upon to make owing to the various restrictions which from time to time it has been necessary to impose upon the export trade. Some of these, such as the recent prohibition on the export of wool and the restriction on the export of wheat, have been rendered necessary in order to conserve our own resources in India for military purposes or for the consumption of the people. Others have been aimed at the prevention of supplies reaching the enemy. Both classes, I need hardly say, are of vital importance to the successful prosecution of the war. The latter from the very beginning of hostilities has been an essential part of the policy of His Majesty's Government, and we must all recognise that it is likely to have an important influence on the eventual termination of hostilities. At the same time it has been a heavy burden on those parts of the Empire which produce food-

We last week addressed the Government of India with the suggestion that they might publish a pamphlet or manual of Emergency Legislation, containing all the Proclamations, Acts, Ordinances, Notifications and Orders and Rules which have been issued since the outbreak of war. It has been represented to us that the numerous Proclamations and Notifications &c., which in some cases modify, amend, or cancel each other have proved very confusing, and as a manual of this description has been published in England, we hope that Government will be able to see their way to adopt our suggestion. It should be clearly stated which Proclamation and Notification &c., are in force, and which have been wholly or partially superseded, and when further Proclamations or Notifications &c., are issued they should be accompanied by a short explanation of their relation to others already in existence and should state their objects and effects.

PROPOSED ARBITRATION BOARD.

The only other matter I wish to refer to is the Arbitration Board which the Karachi Chamber proposed should be established to

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Condress	"	100	" 7 12
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It strengthens the nerves, tones up the en-
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cure the trouble by restoring the normal
tonicity of the bowels.

A WEEK IN A "FUNK HOLE."

AN OFFICER'S DIARY.

The following extremely vivid extracts from
the diary of an officer now at the front are
published in the "Daily Mail":—

TUESDAY.—I got nearly shot this morning
by a nervous individual of a company of
another regiment on my right, who didn't
know where anything or anybody was. I
was on my way back from my little spy raid,
and in the dark struck his trench instead
of my own. He covered my tummy with his
pistol at about six inches' range. With a
very shaky hand, and in an equally shaky
voice, he wanted my name "quick." To tell
the truth I was so flabbergasted that I could
only with extreme difficulty remember my
own name, much less that of the regiment
to which I'm attached. Eventually, after
some parley, he let me in.

I had a shot or two at an enterprising
sniper who always fires through one or two
hoopholes in their trench close to a willow
tree. No luck though. Our men are rather
too keen on this "sniping" business and it
is difficult to get them to keep their heads
under cover. Spent a good part of the
afternoon searching away like an old hen
digging herself out a "funk-hole" in the
trench which will keep my back dry if no-
thing else. The earth invariably falls in
from the vibration of bursting shells (bursting
harmlessly beyond us) just as one thinks
one has completed it. They are shelling the
roadway a hundred yards or more to our
rear, barring an occasional one which falls
a bit short.

THE CABBAGE TARGET.

WEDNESDAY.—A rotten night last night
and a horrid wet day to-day. The grub
turned up. Rather a lot of sniping to-day.
The Germans have now got one or two real
good shots, somewhere opposite us about 200
yards away, chaps who can put three or
four bullets running through the same loop-
hole in rapid succession. It is very difficult
to locate them as practically all the ground
(plough) in our immediate front is a maze
of their trenches. We gave them a locked
cabbage with a cap tied on it—the whole
moved along the top of the parapet on a
stick—to fire at, and signalled them for
quite a long time. Our guns have been
shelling their trenches a good bit to-day for
a change. I hope the beggars like it. It
looked to us as if they were being tickled
up a bit.

I dug a small fireplace in the mud wall
of my own corner, where I kept a small fire
of damp sticks going as long as my stock of
wood held out. Wish I'd thought of bring-
ing some cocoa and sugar. I tried making
soup out of some of those meat things I took
out to East Africa. Each of these is sup-
posed to contain enough nourishment
for an adult for twenty-four hours.
Possibly I'm not the sort of adult they were
intended for. G. and I used eight, adding
them one by one to a mug of boiling water.
The result was dirty-looking and quite
tasteless hot water that left us as empty as
before.

One misses getting exercise very badly as
one sits crunched up, knees to chin, most
of the day and night. The only part that
gets exercise is my back. The dorsal muscles
are kept busy shivering, but one gets no
warmer for the exercise. I think we've all
got a form of ague. I seem to remember
reading that Philip of Parma's troops suffered
terribly from this when they tried a
winter campaign in these parts.

ALL ON.

I've got on everything I was able to carry
with me into the trenches, till I look like
Falstaff, but it's no good. I'm luckier than
some, as I came across a little damp straw
left by some good Samaritan in my corner.
My bed-making is simple. To start with I
am damp and muddy myself. Then I have
on a damp and muddy suit. Over that I wear
a damp and muddy "Coat-warm British."
I put down on the wet straw a damp,
muddy, so-called "waterproof" sheet, then
comes myself. Next a very damp and muddy
blanket, and lastly an excessively damp and
muddy Burberry. Each time I turn out to
visit the sentries, etc., I have to unravel,
and one or more of these gets trodden still
farther into the mud. I always lose one of
my gloves if I take it off for a second. I've
mud plastered on my face, in my hair, and
the amount that manages to fall down the
back of my neck is astonishing. I think I'll
try for a job as land agent after this show.
I should be an exact expert on soil. Fine
sky to-night and frost. Hope it will stop
the rain anyhow.

THURSDAY.—A good deal of promiscuous
firing again to-day, but no shelling at all.
Went along and called on the Terriers. I
liked their looks and behaviour under a bit
of fire very much. They are willing to take
advice, too, which is a good sign. They seem
quite cheery and take far more interest in
things than Thomas A., who is rather bored.
A mailbag to-day. Papers and letters of the
11th.

FRIDAY.—Woke up to find the country a
sheet of snow, not deep, four or five inches,
but lying well. A fine, clear day and frost
ing hard. Turned out several times by rifle
fire last night. Several men had with ague.
The mud in our coats has made them freeze
as stiff as boards, which gives one a curious
appearance. A fairly steady rifle fire to-
day. Germans digging hard. One can see
shovelfuls of earth coming out of their
trenches. Saw the first German I've had a
clear view of as yet, also had a shot at him,
but missed I think. Their guns started
again at 2 p.m. "Jack Johnsons" mostly.
They're at it while I'm writing this, but
they are firing clear over us, as before, so
there is nothing but the noise to worry about.
All the same though it is very pleasant when
one realises they have safely gone by. It's
the horrid din I object to, and I must say
I wish they wouldn't do it, as it is apt to be
dangerous and they might hurt someone if
they are not careful.

LATE NEWS FROM THE GERMANS.

The Germans in the nearest trench kept
shouting this morning, "fancy to us, but
I couldn't hear what they said. Perhaps
they were informing us they have captured

London. I wish we could get some late
news of what is going on. I think I have
managed to locate the loophole one Johnnie
fires through. His game is for a pal some
ten yards to his right to expose the head
of a spade just clear of the parapet and he
fires (he's a dead shot, too) at our loopholes
if our men fire. I believe he's what they
call a Jaeger—sounds like a
warm one anyway. I could
distinctly see his rifle poking through the loop-
hole when he started this game. I've stop-
ped my fellows paying any attention to him
at all, so I'm not getting any more hit. He
has put two bullets through a blanket lying
folded up on the back slope of our trench
and has also managed to shoot the foresight
of a rifle clean off and has hit another in
the loophole.

SATURDAY.—Nice bright day, though very
cold—about 20deg. of frost last night. Head-
quarters tell us. Any other subaltern, whose
dig-out is not as good as the one I dug and
where G. and I have shared our grub so far,
came to eat his rations along with us and
started his membership of our mess by up-
setting our combined ration of tea over our
only fire, putting it out irredeemably, the
remainder of the tea going all over my bed.
Rather surprised when we grumbled.

TOGOLAND FOR £260,000.

COST OF THE CAPTURE OF GERMAN COLONY.

The Press Bureau issued a statement on
the night of December 8, to the effect that
the operations which resulted in the capture
of the German Colony of Togoland and the
destruction of the great wireless tele-
graph installation at Kamina have cost ap-
proximately £260,000. The Legislative
Council of the Gold Coast has resolved to
meet all the expenditure incurred in this
connection.

Further, in the Supply Bill for 1915,
which has been passed, the Legislative
Council provide a sum of £80,000 as a con-
tribution by the Gold Coast during 1915 to
the expenses of the war.

Telegrams of thanks and appreciation
have been forwarded to the Gold Coast by
the British Government.

FIRE AND FROST.

BALUCHIS' WARM CORNER IN FROZEN TRENCHES.

The following letter from Captain
Stephen Usher, of the Duke of Connaught's
Own Baluchis, to his father, the vicar of
Westbury, Buckingham, is quoted by "The
Daily Chronicle."

We are continually under rifle fire, and
we are expecting shells from the enemy's
trenches, which are quite close, only about
a hundred yards off, and they are daily
coming nearer by sapping under ground.

We had a great show last night when an
attack was going on on our right.
Our guns from behind were bursting
shrapnel just over our heads, and also
highly explosive shells were going over us
as well; the noise was terrific.

What with the whirr of the shells, just
over our heads and the rifle fire going on
close to us, it was tremendous. The bursting
of the shrapnel was a beautiful sight just as
it was getting dusk, and I only hope it was
as effective as it was pretty.

A regiment close on my right had to
attack some trenches on their front, and
they did it right well, collaring 112 pri-
soners, some machine guns, and a bomb
mortar. The enemy have brought up some
more guns to-day and are shelling a village
about 1,000 yards behind us.

This is the third day running I have been
in the firing line right up in the front, and
it is pretty tiring work, as one has to keep
awake both day and the whole night, as
one never knows when an attack may come.
The first night it froze so hard in our
trench, notwithstanding that we were un-
derground and roofed in with straw, that
my water bottle, which is covered with
felt and on my back, was frozen into a sort
of snow.

Mr. Edison has discovered a means by
which a submarine could stay one month
under the surface, if necessary, without
replenishing its air provision, which would
renew itself whilst under the water. The
apparatus, which would extract oxygen
from the sea, is similar to the gills of a fish.

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(Seed of Strength)

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nerve food now on the
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VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food
in a concentrated form, containing, in addition,
Lecithin, which every medical man will tell
you is the best nerve stimulant known to
science. VISEM is one of the few foods the
system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine
but a restorative food. VISEM gives force, re-
newed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength,
muscle and sinews. In fact it has been proved to
be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous
weakness no matter from what cause. It will
aid any medical treatment in restoring health
from infancy to old age. It is Nature's con-
centrated food, and will never interfere with
the action of any drug prescribed. It always
HELPS! Especially in the trying days of con-
valescence after a serious illness, a course of
VISEM produces a most marked benefit.
(tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also
obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water
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It is specially suitable for all those ill to
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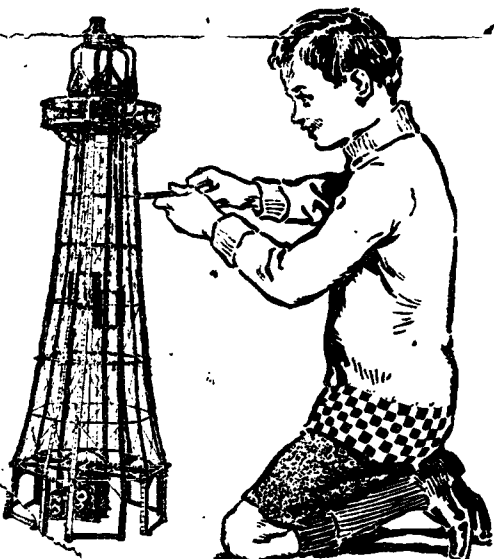
invention, manufactured in
England, and should be in
the hands of every Son of
the Empire.

MECCANO No. 1.



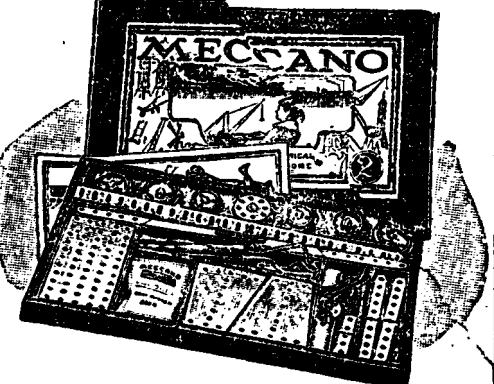
Contains everything necessary to
make complete working models, in-
cluding all tools and instructions.
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boy. It enables him to build
scores of beautiful working
models in steel—Cranes and
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is no limit to the possibilities
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of the Eiffel Tower with Meccano.

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Nearly fifty models can be con-
structed with Meccano No. 2, the
making of each one is often a
day's amusement.

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advanced outfit for older boys,
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case. Complete with screws
bolt, etc., etc. With each outfit
a book is given showing the
different models it is possible to
make. Price, Rs. 25.

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A larger box containing the neces-
sary parts for the making of really
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of the cake-walk, flying machine, etc.
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complete with all parts for build-
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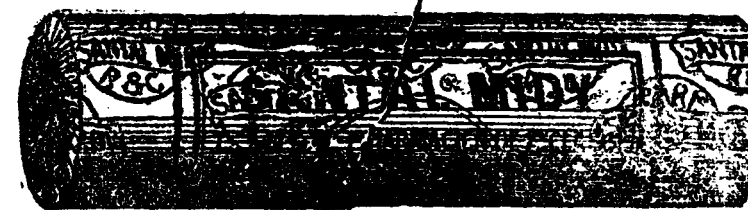
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